

# Health Care

## Georgia

2021  
Highlights



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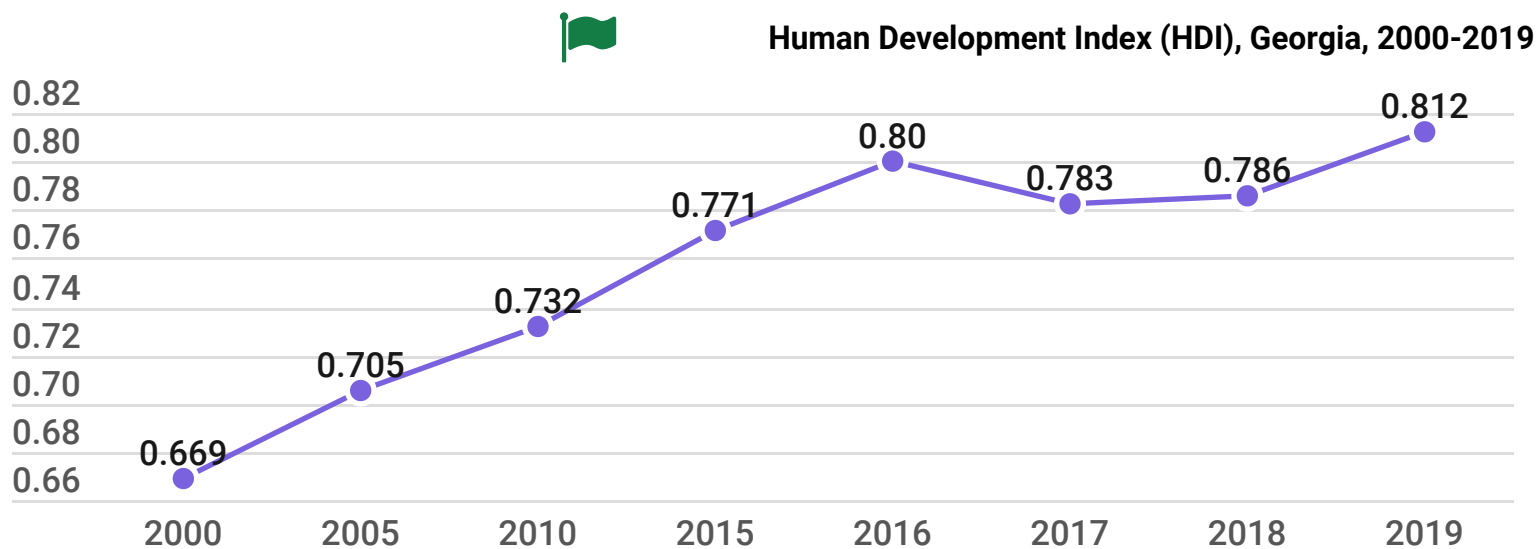
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# Some indicators, reflecting the development of Georgia

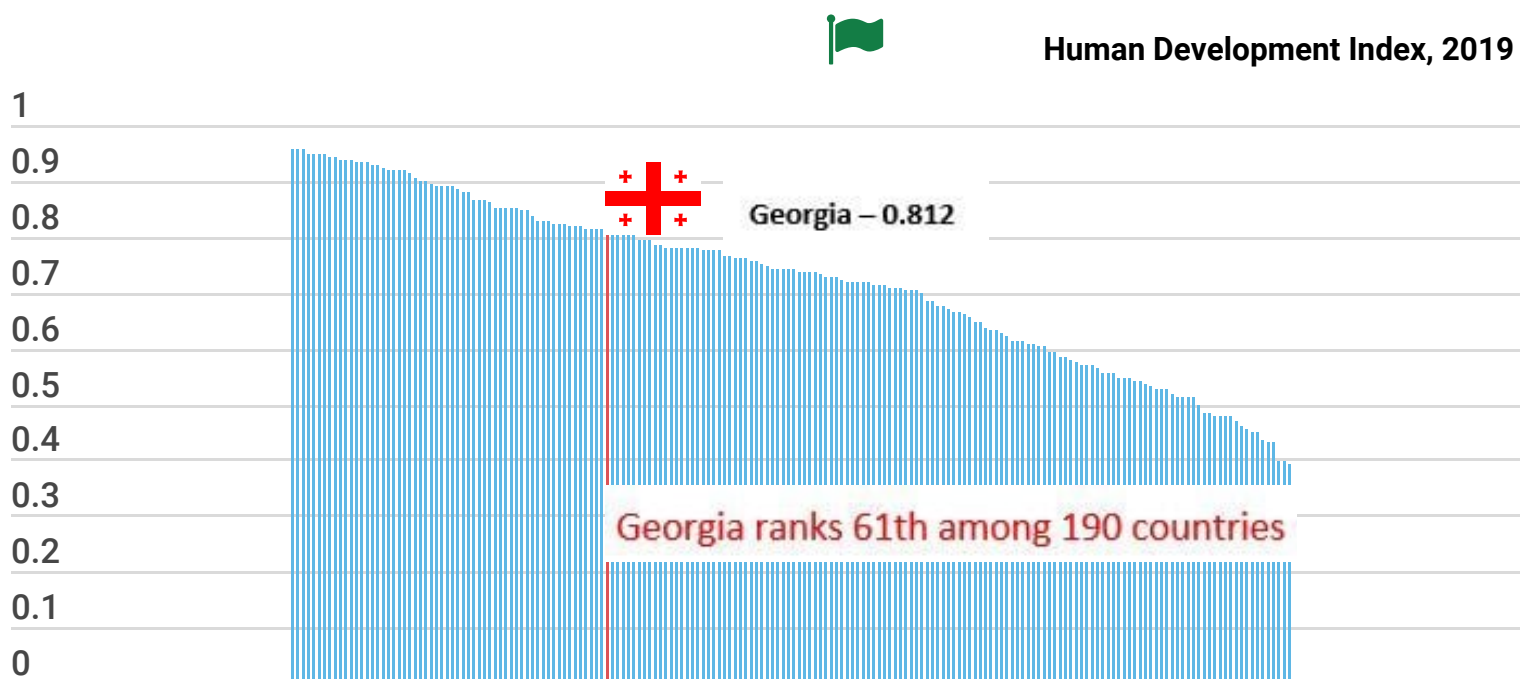
## Human Development Index (HDI)



The HDI is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. A long and healthy life is measured by life expectancy



<http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/GEO>



<http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/GEO>

# Gender Inequality Index (GII)



The 2010 HDR introduced the GII, which reflects gender-based inequalities in three dimensions:

1

Reproductive health

Maternal mortality and adolescent birth rates

2

Empowerment

Parliamentary seats held by women and attainment in secondary and higher education by each gender

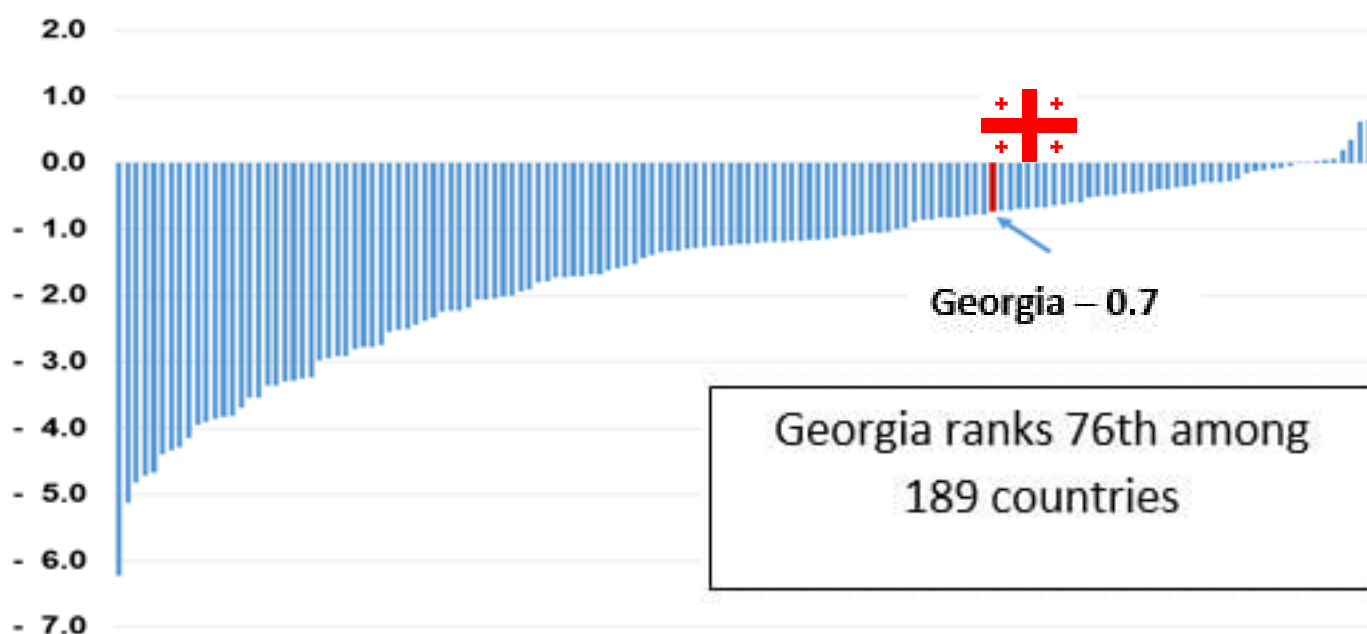
3

Economic activity

Labour market participation rate for women and men



Gender Inequality Index, average annual growth %, 2005-2019 <sup>1</sup>



<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/dashboard-5-socioeconomic-sustainability-0>

<sup>1</sup> A negative value indicates that inequality has decreased over a specified period



## Gender Inequality Indicators, Georgia and Countries with High HDI, 2019

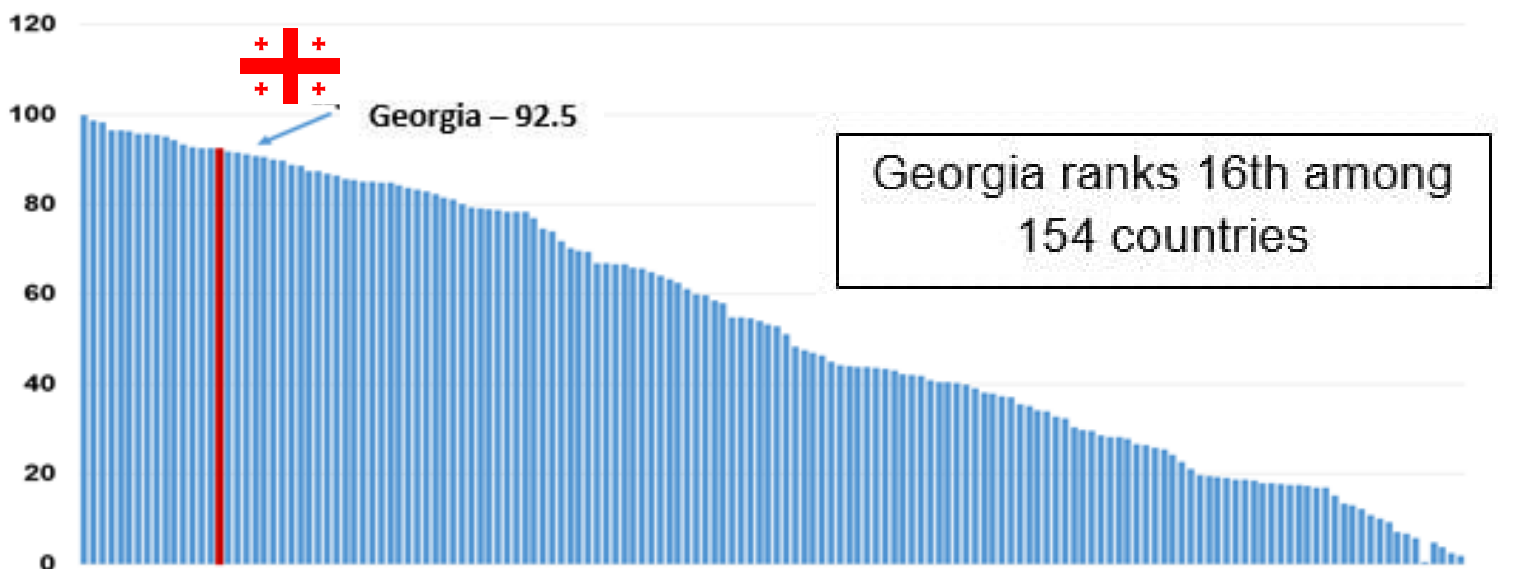
		Georgia	Countries with high HDI
Maternal mortality rate		36.0	56.0
Adolescent pregnancy rate		46.6	33.6
Parliamentary seats held by women, (%)		16.0	24.4
High education (%)	Female	97.4	68.9
	Male	98.6	74.5
Employment (%)	Female	57.8	57.8
	Male	78.7	75.6



Skilled labor is a segment of the workforce that has specialized know-how, training, and experience to carry out more complex physical, or mental tasks than routine job functions. Skilled labor is generally characterized by higher education, expertise levels attained through training and experience, and will likewise correspond with higher wages.



## Skilled labor indicator (%), 2010-2018



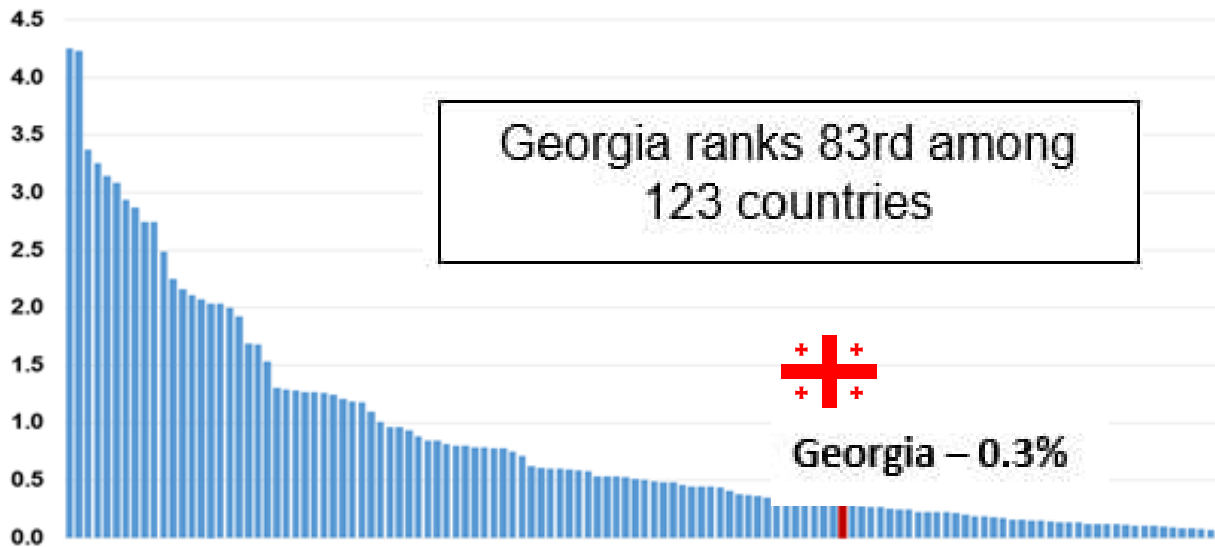
<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/dashboard-5-socioeconomic-sustainability-0>



One of the most important indicators of the country's development is the share of expenditures on scientific research and development, which is calculated as the share of expenditures on scientific research by research institutes, universities, various companies and government agencies (including foreign investment) of the country's gross domestic product. Georgia ranks 83rd among 123 countries (this indicator = 0.3%).



### Financing of scientific research and development (% of GDP), 2010-2017

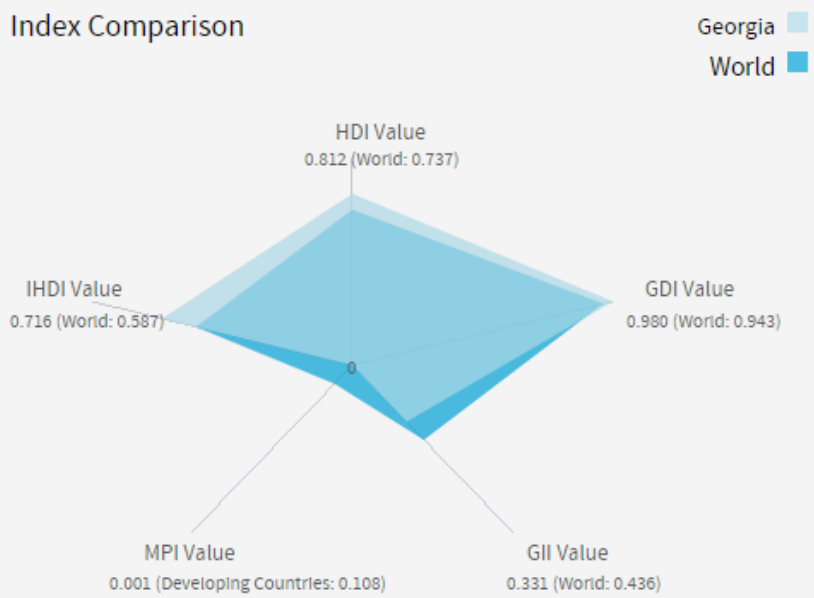


<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/dashboard-5-socioeconomic-sustainability-0>



### Country development reflecting indicators, 2019

#### Index Comparison



	World*	Georgia
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.737	0.812
Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI)	0.587	0.716
Gender Development Index (GDI)	0.980	0.980
Gender Inequality Index (GII)	0.436	0.331
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	0.108	0.001
SDG Global Index	58	72

\*The multidimensional poverty index is comparable to that of developing countries

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/dashboard-5-socioeconomic-sustainability-0>

# Sustainable Development Goals



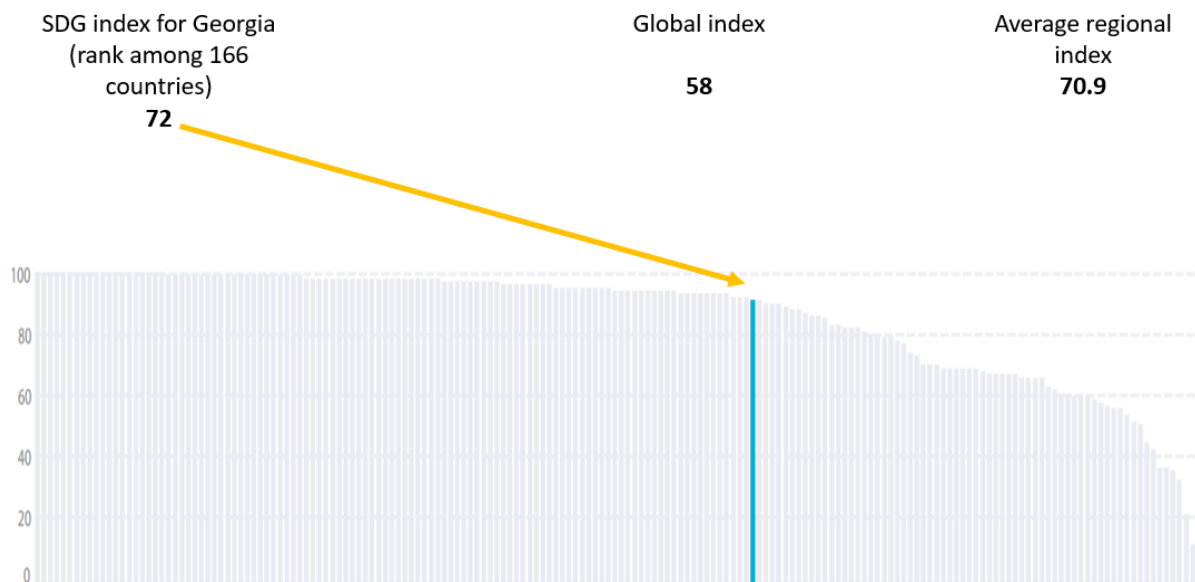
In 2015, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been adopted at the UN Summit after a partial achievement of the Millennium Development Goals – MDGs, to maintain and further advance the successes. SDGs represent a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals until 2030.



To assess the overall progress of the SDG, a so-called SDG Global Index was developed. This index is a consolidated indicator of all objectives. According to this index, Georgia ranks 58th among 166 countries and is 1.4% behind the regional average.



## SDG Global Index, 2019



<https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/static/countries/profiles/Georgia.pdf>



## 1.1 Average Performance by SDG, Georgia, 2019

	Value	Rating	Trend
<b>SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being</b>			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.9		
Mortality rate, Under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.8		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	80		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	24.9		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	102		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	15.3		
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	72.6		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	46.4		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	66		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.9		

Rating	Trend
SDG achieved	Maintaining SDG achievement
Challenges remain	Score moderately increasing, insufficient to attain goal
Significant challenges remain	Score stagnating or increasing at less than 50% of required rate
Major challenges remain	Decreasing
Information unavailable	Information unavailable

<https://dashboards.sdindex.org/static/countries/profiles/Georgia.pdf>



# Demography



Area, km <sup>2</sup>	69 700
Administrative units	11 regions, 64 raions
Capital	Tbilisi
Mid-year population	3 720 200
Females	51.9%
Males	48.1%
Urban population	59.0%
Ethnic composition (according to the Census 2014)	Georgian - 86.8%, Azeri - 6.3%, Armenian - 4.5%, Other - 2.4%
Main religions (according to the Census 2014)	Orthodox Christian - 83.4%, Muslim - 10.7%, Armenian Apostolic - 2.9%, Catholic - 0.5%
State system	Parliamentary republic
Independence	Since 1991
National currency	Lari
Membership in international organizations	UN, IMF, WHO, WB, WTO, other
GDP per capita, US\$	4 763.5 (2019)
Human development index	0.786 (2018)
GDI	0.979 (2018)
GII	0.351(2018)



## Key Demographic Indicators, Georgia

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of live births (per 1000 population)	53 293 (14.3)	51 138 (13.7)	48 296 (13.0)	46 520 (12.4)
Total fertility rate	2.14	2.12	2.01	2.0
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged under 20)	36.2	32.0	29.4	27.3
Natural increase of population (per 1000 population)	5 471 (1.5)	4 614 (1.2)	1 637 (0.4)	- 4 017 (-1.1)
Number of deaths (and death rate per 1000 population)	47 822 (12.8)	46 524 (12.5)	46 659 (12.5)	50 537 (13.6)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 births)	506 (9.4)	438 (8.5)	457 (9.4)	410 (8.7)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.5	74.0	74.1	73.4
Marriages (per 1000 population)	23 684 (6.4)	23 202 (6.2)	23 285 (6.3)	16 359 (4.4)
Divorces (per 1000 population)	10 222 (2.7)	10 288 (2.8)	11 205 (3.0)	7 643 (2.1)
Migration balance per 1000 population	-2 212 (-0.6)	-10 783 (-2.9)	-8 243 (-2.2)	15 732 (4.2)

National Office for Statistics

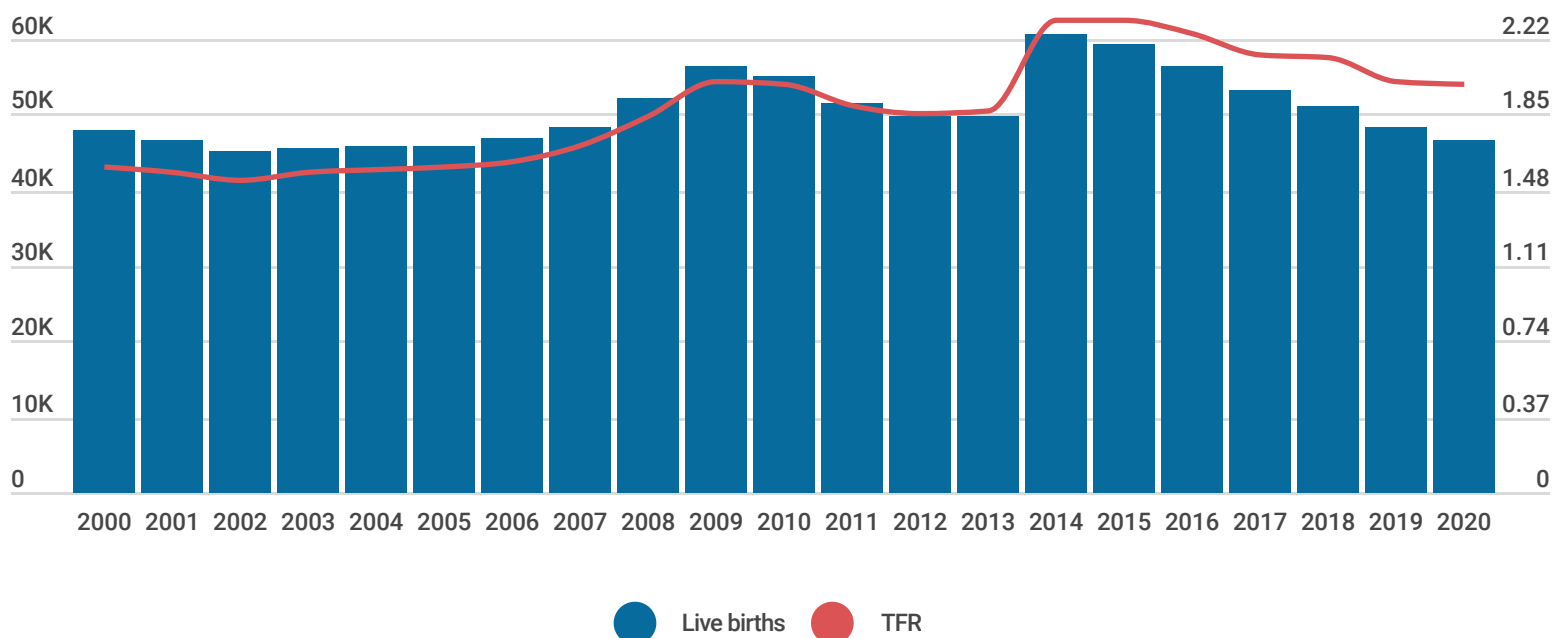
## Birth rate



Georgia, like many other countries, faces demographic challenges and the threat they pose. Today the country is in the process of transition from the modern type of population reproduction to the newest type, which is characterized by a decrease in birth rates and an increase in mortality, and the logical result of all this is a decrease in natural population growth, which leads to depopulation.



## Total fertility rate, Georgia

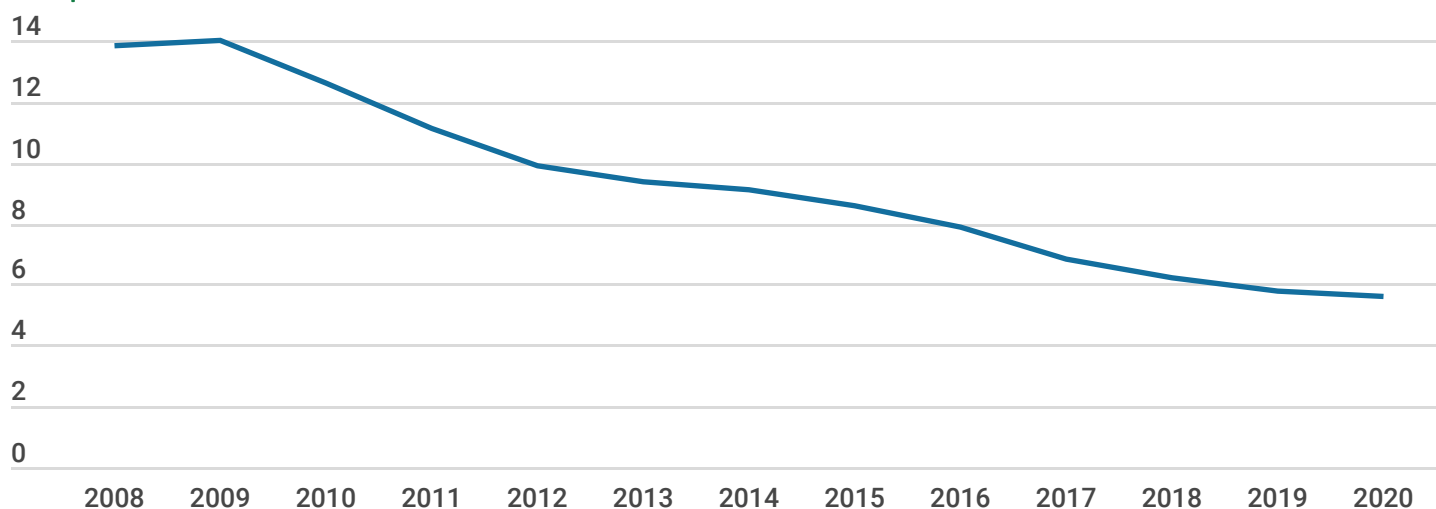




According to the SDG 3.7.2, by 2030 the birth rate per 1000 women aged 10-14 and 15-19 years should be reduced by 40% (in Georgia, in 2015, this indicator was 51.0). In 2000, worldwide, adolescents birth rate was 56 per 1,000 women, by 2015, the rate decreased to 45 and in 2019 it reached 44 per 1,000 women<sup>2</sup>. In 2020, this rate was 29 in Georgia, in 2015-2020 the decrease was 43%.



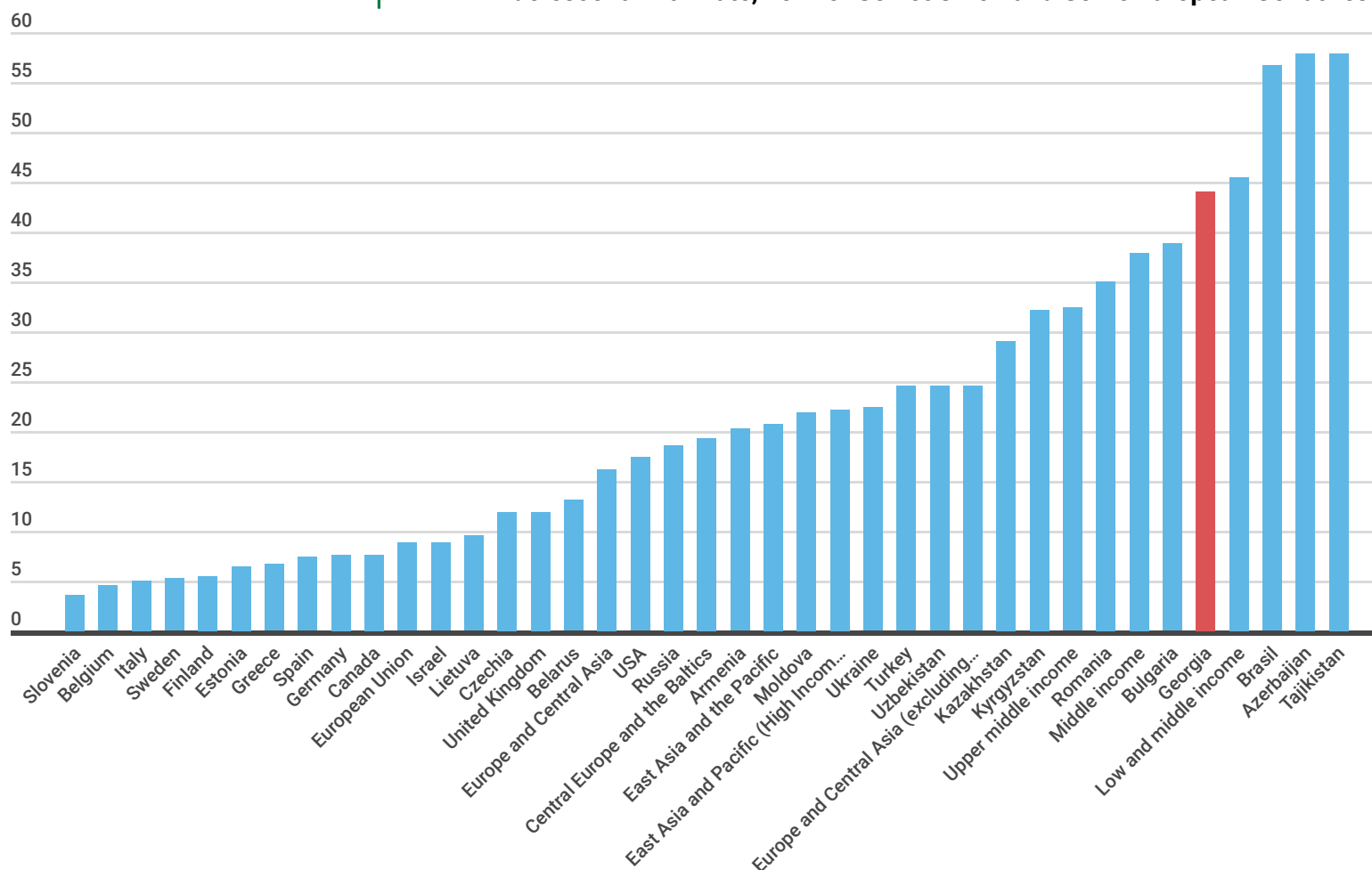
### The Share of Births to Women Aged under-20 in the Total Number of Live Births, Georgia



National Office for Statistics



### Adolescent Birth Rate, Former Soviet Union and Some European Countries



[https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.ADO.TERT?most-recent\\_year\\_desc=true](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.ADO.TERT?most-recent_year_desc=true)

<sup>2</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg3>

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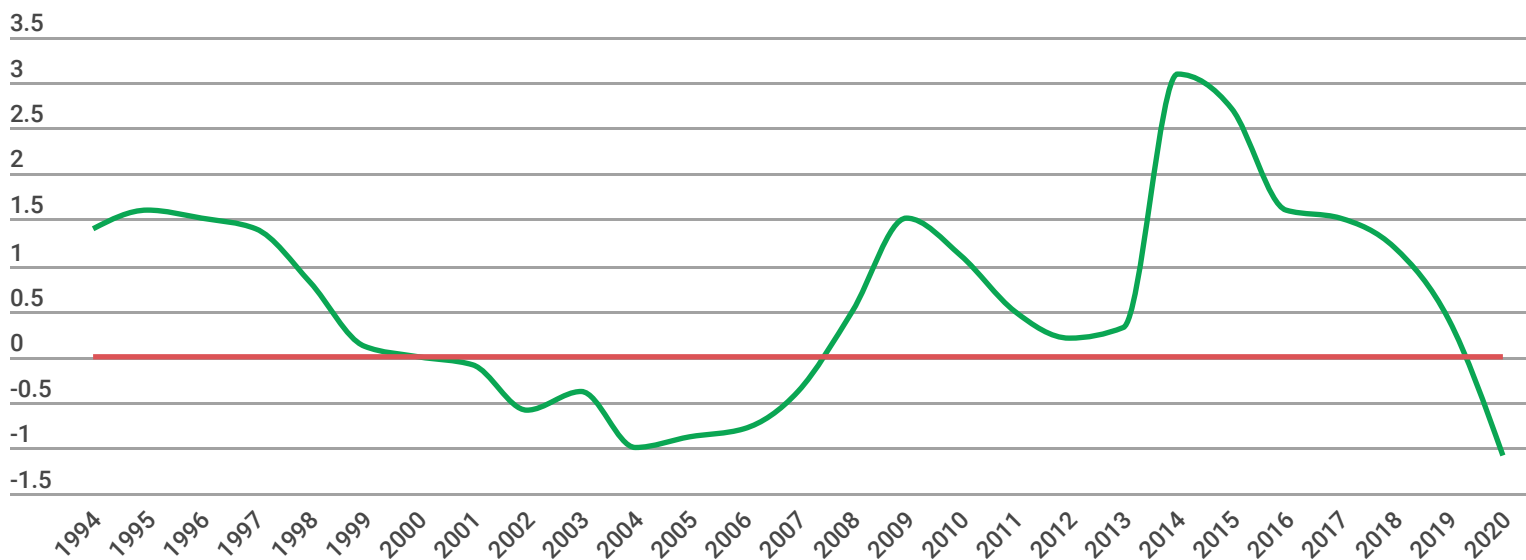
# Population Natural Increase



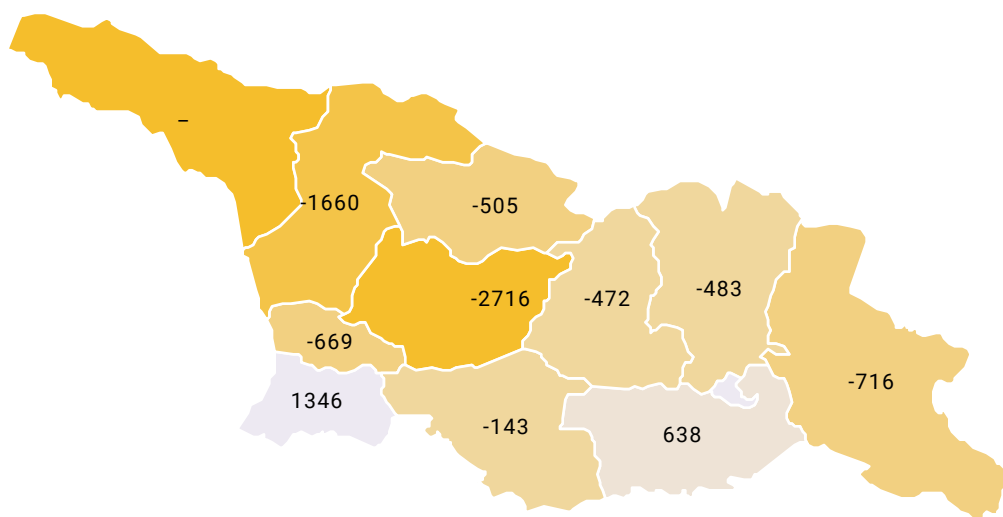
In 2020, in Georgia, the natural increase rate per 1,000 population decreased to - 1.1 (in 2019 - 0.4). Positive natural increase was observed only in 3 regions of Georgia: Ajara, Tbilisi, and Kvemo Kartli.



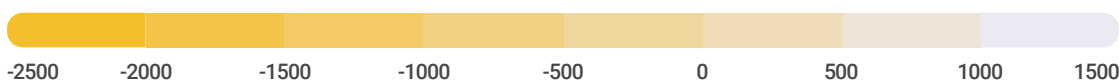
## Natural Increase, Georgia



## Population natural increase by regions and self-governing units

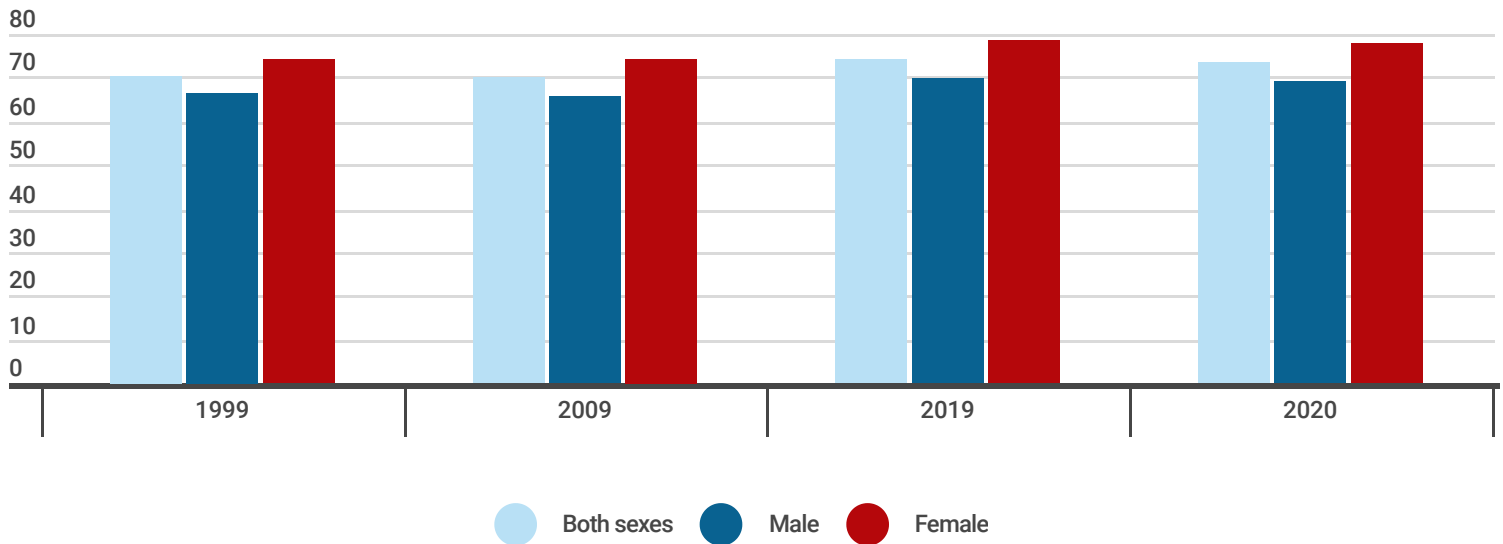


Regions, self-governing units	2020
Georgia	-4017
Tbilisi Municipality	1393
Abkhazia	-
Adjara	1346
Guria	-699
Imereti	-2716
Kakheti	-716
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	-483
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti	-505
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	-1660
Samtskhe-Javakheti	-143
Kvemo Kartli	638
Shida Kartli	-472





## Life Expectancy at Birth, Georgia

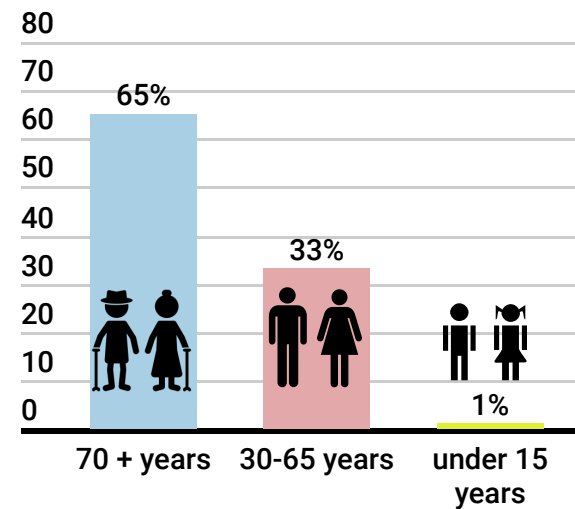
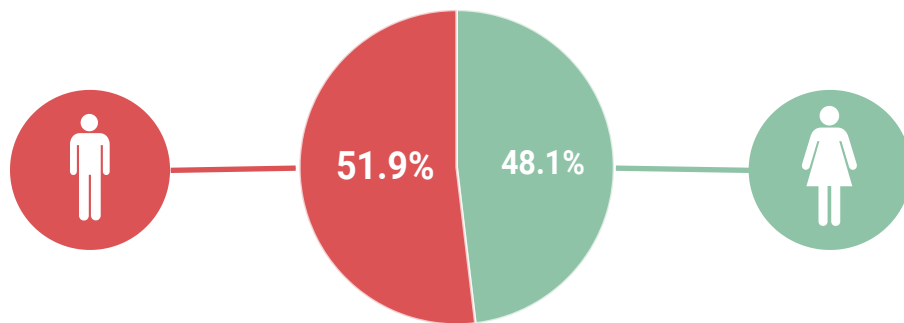


National Office for Statistics

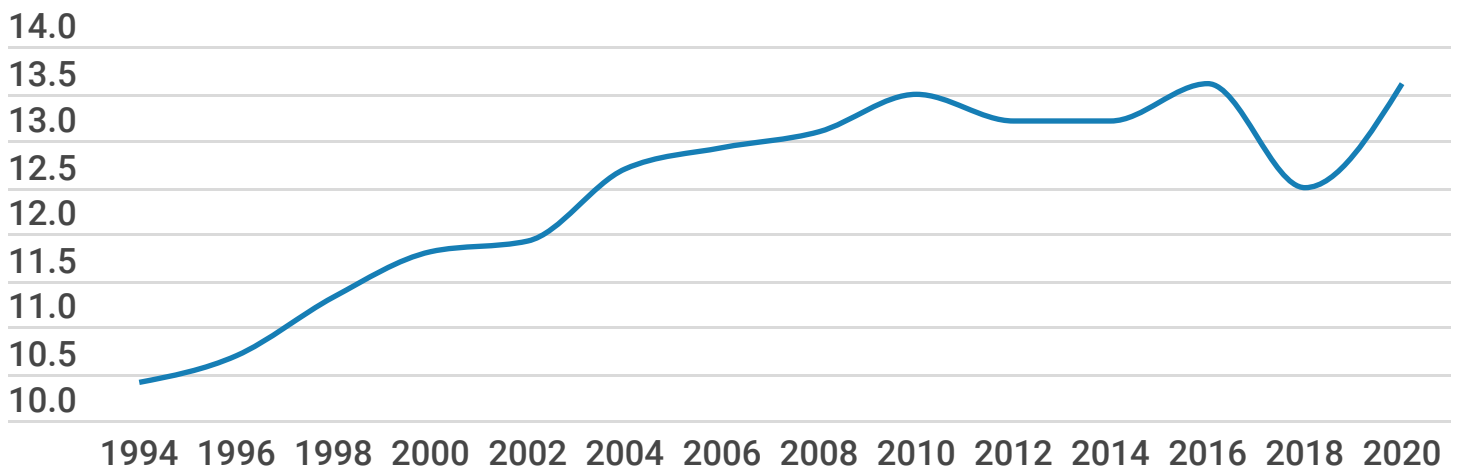
## Mortality



In 2020, 50537 people died in Georgia (mortality rate per 1,000 population - 13.6):



## Total Mortality rate per 1000 population, Georgia

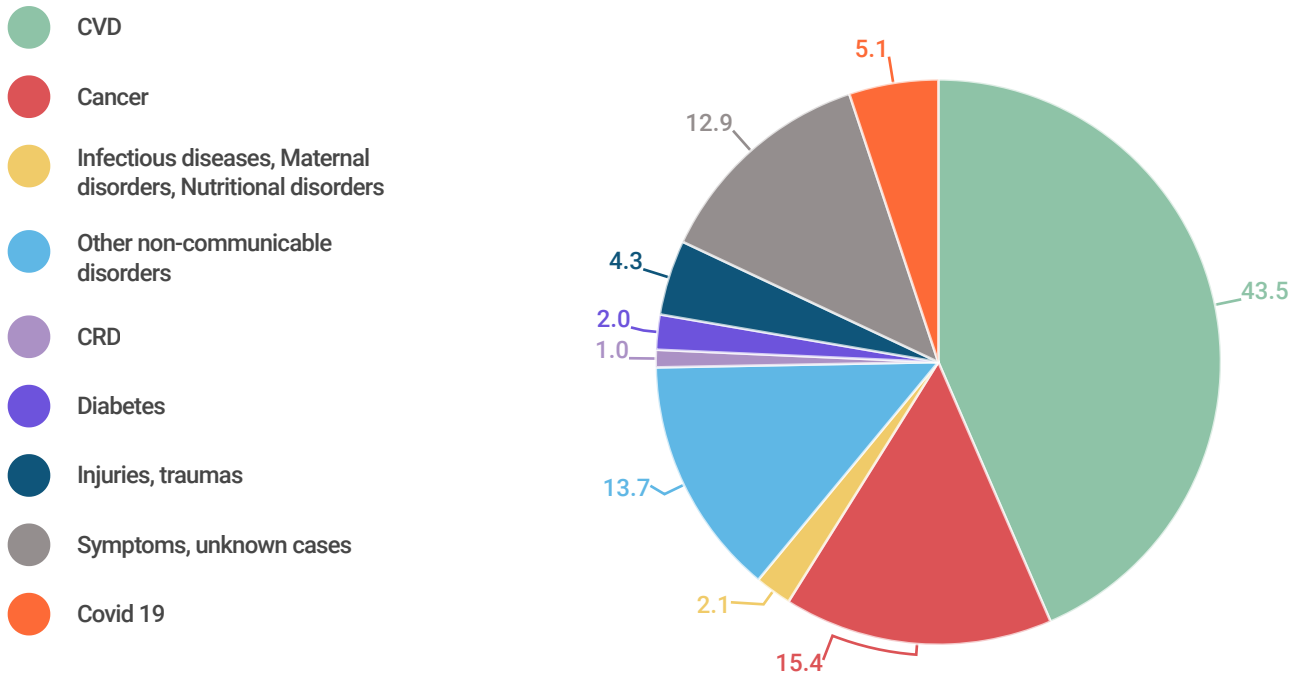



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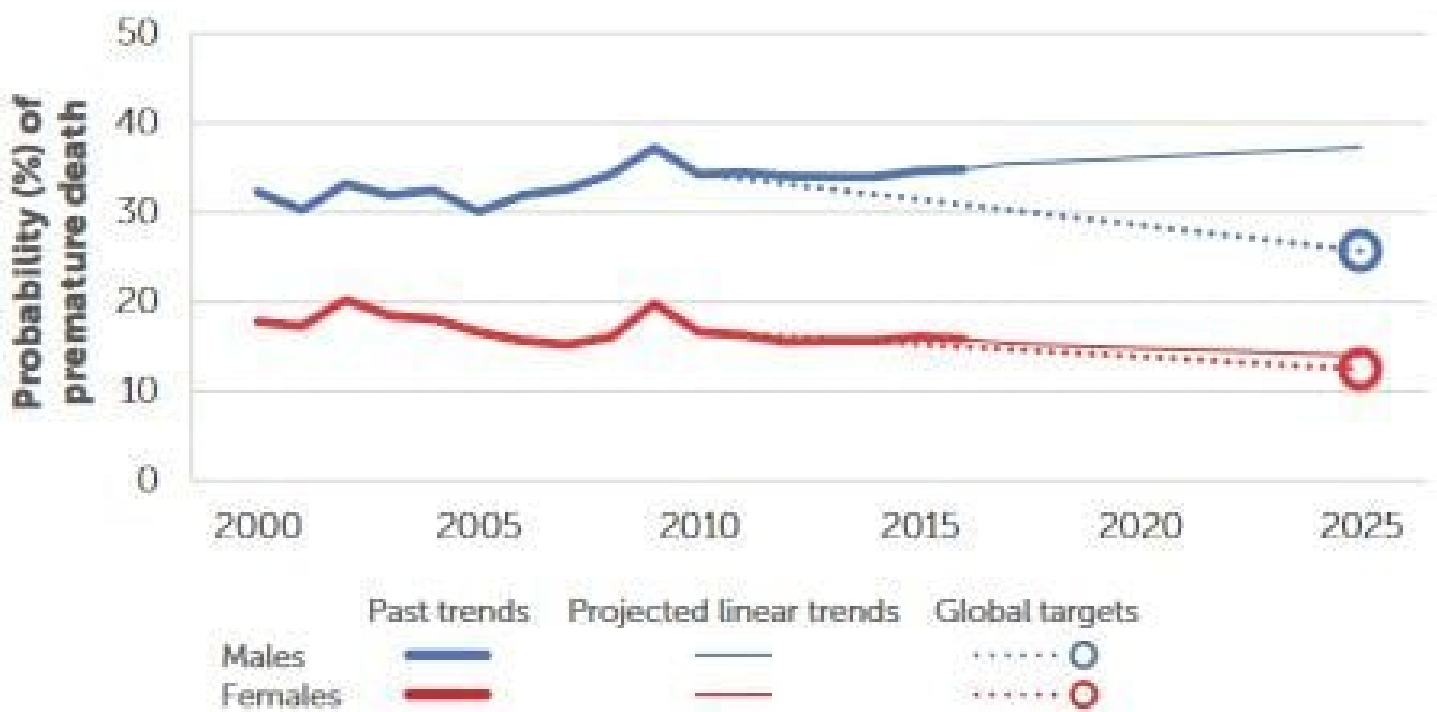
## Mortality Structure, Georgia, 2020



 In Georgia, as in the most countries of the World, non-communicable diseases are the main burden of mortality (world - 71%; Georgia - 80%).



## Risk of premature death due to non-communicable diseases (%), Georgia, 2018



World Health Organization -Noncommunicable Diseases (NCD) Country Profiles, 2018

# Maternal and Child Health and Mortality



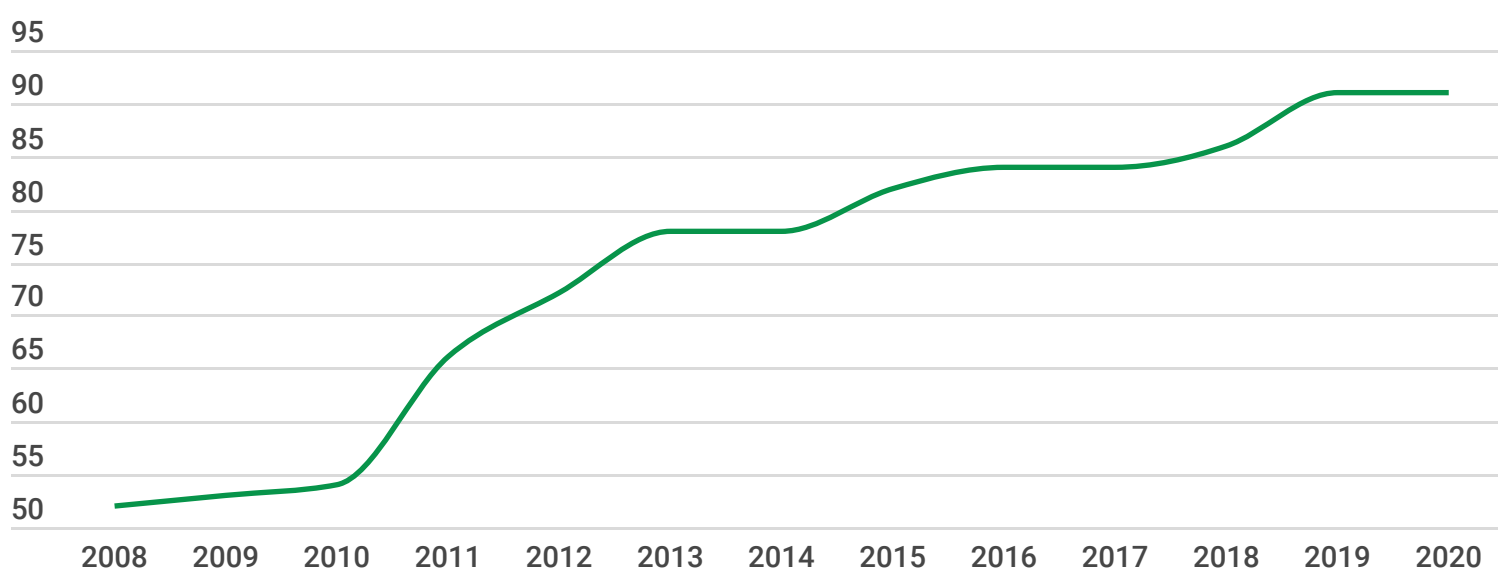
## Main indicators of reproductive health, Georgia

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Coverage with at least 4 antenatal care visits	88.3%	81.2%	85.0%	81.0%	83.0%	85.2%
Coverage with at least 8 antenatal care visits	-	-	11%	22%	42%	34.9%
Coverage with at least 1 antenatal care visit	99.5%	99.4%	94.4%	94.3%	95.3%	96.0%
Timely initiated antenatal care	83.0%	85.0%	89.1%	89.0%	90.7%	86.7%
Number of deliveries	58830	55940	52660	50468	47571	45798
Term deliveries share	82.1%	81.9%	86.8%	92.0%	91.7%	91.3%
Normal deliveries	55.0%	52.7%	52.4%	55.0%	58.0%	58.4%
Pathological deliveries (caesarean sections, forceps, vacuum delivery, all delivery process complication)	45.0%	47.3%	47.6%	44.6%	42.0%	41.6%
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.8%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.8%	99.8%
Abortions	32428	28720	24937	22733	21559	19039
Including induced abortions	77%	74%	64%	62%	62%	61%

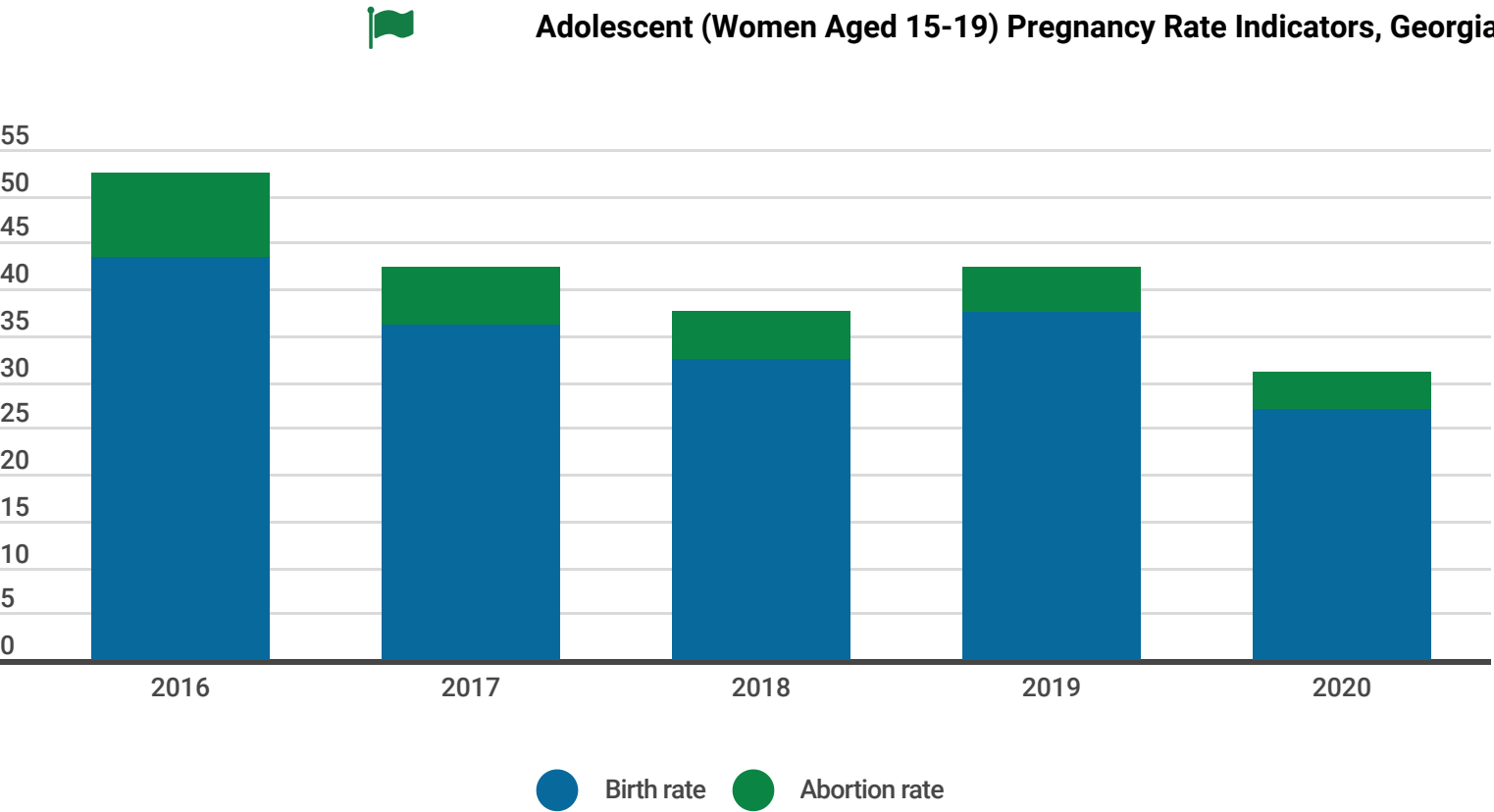
## Antenatal Care



### Share of Pregnant Women (%) Initiating Antenatal Care During the 1st Trimester

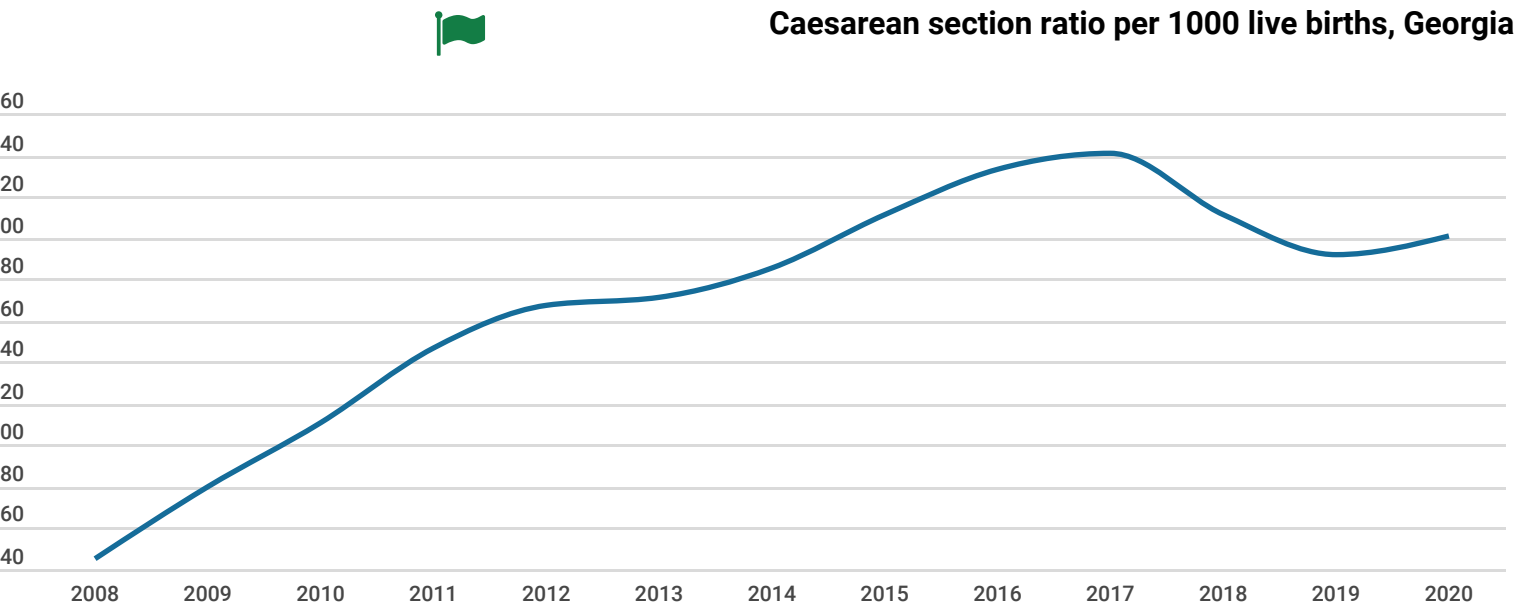


# Adolescent Pregnancy (SDG 3.7.2) and Delivery



## Caesarean section

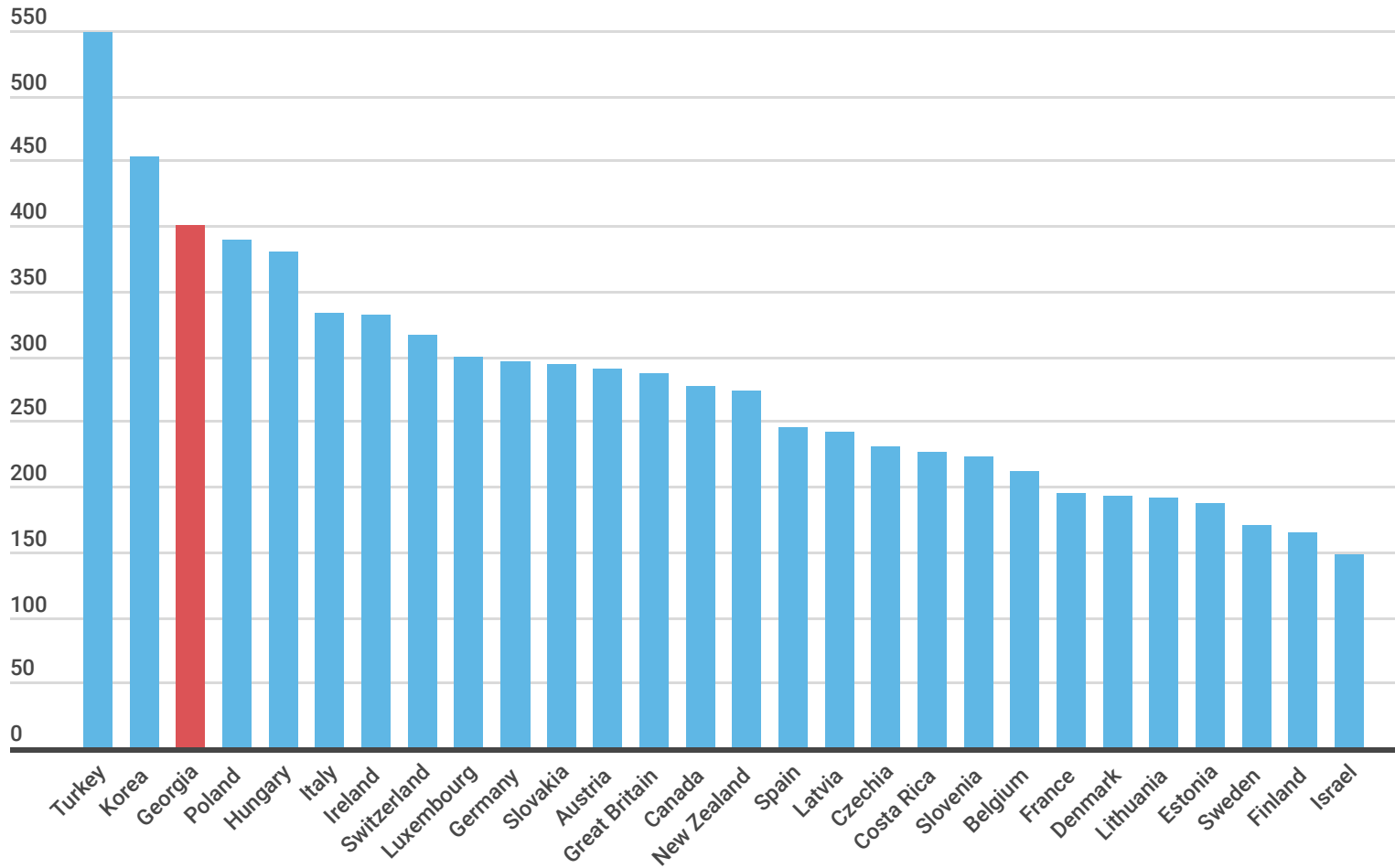
In 2020, the share of caesarean section amounts to 40.6% of the total number of deliveries in Georgia.







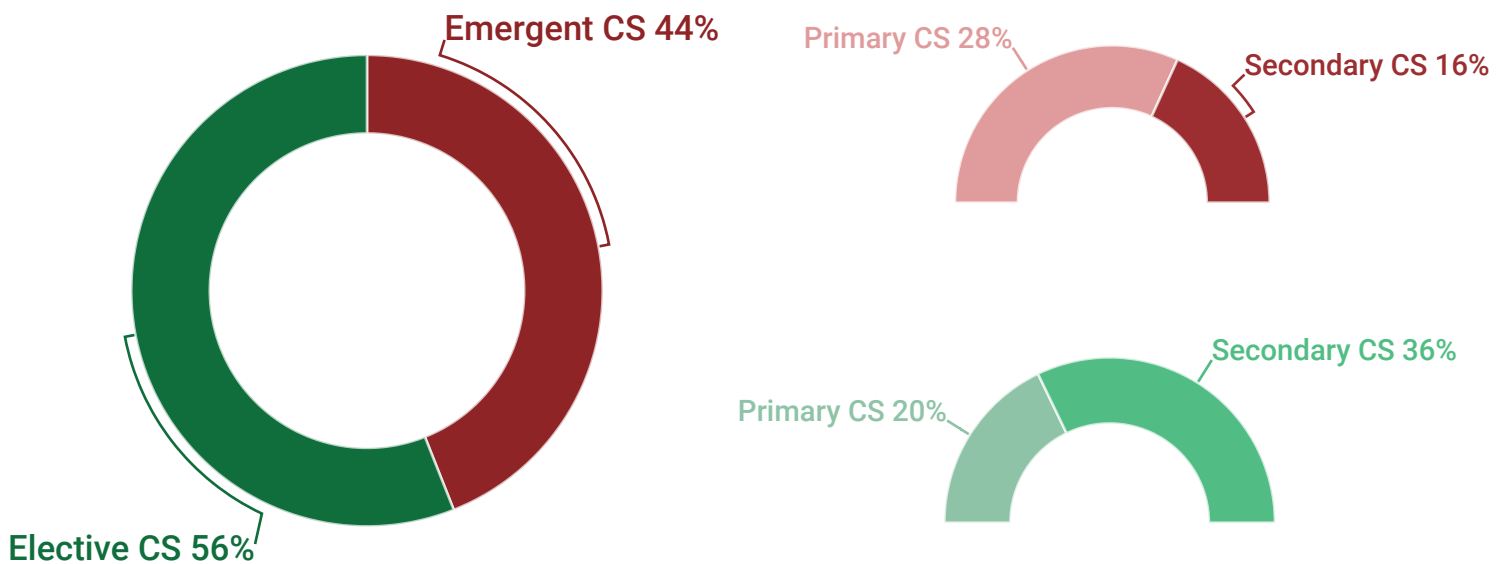
## Caesarean section ratio per 1000 live births (last available year)<sup>3</sup>



<https://data.oecd.org/healthcare/caesarean-sections.htm>



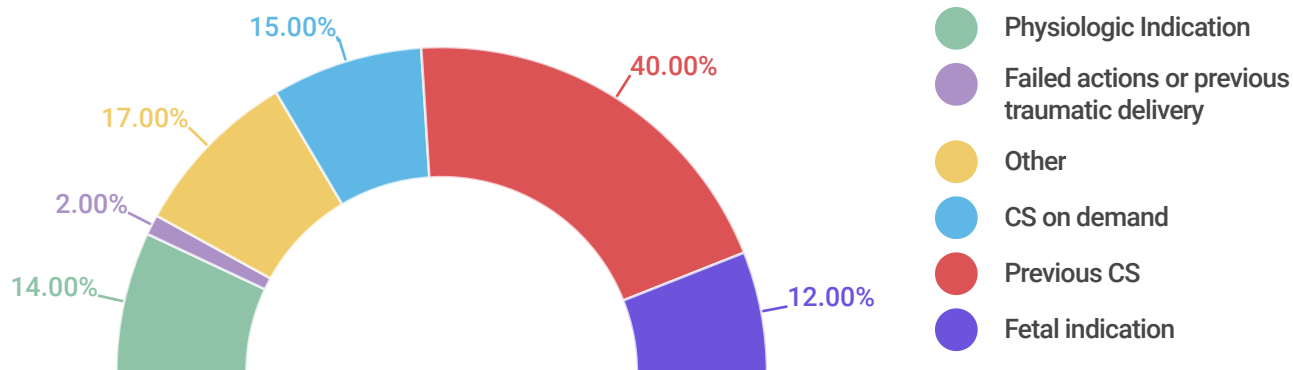
## Caesarean section, Georgia



<sup>3</sup>Published in 2021

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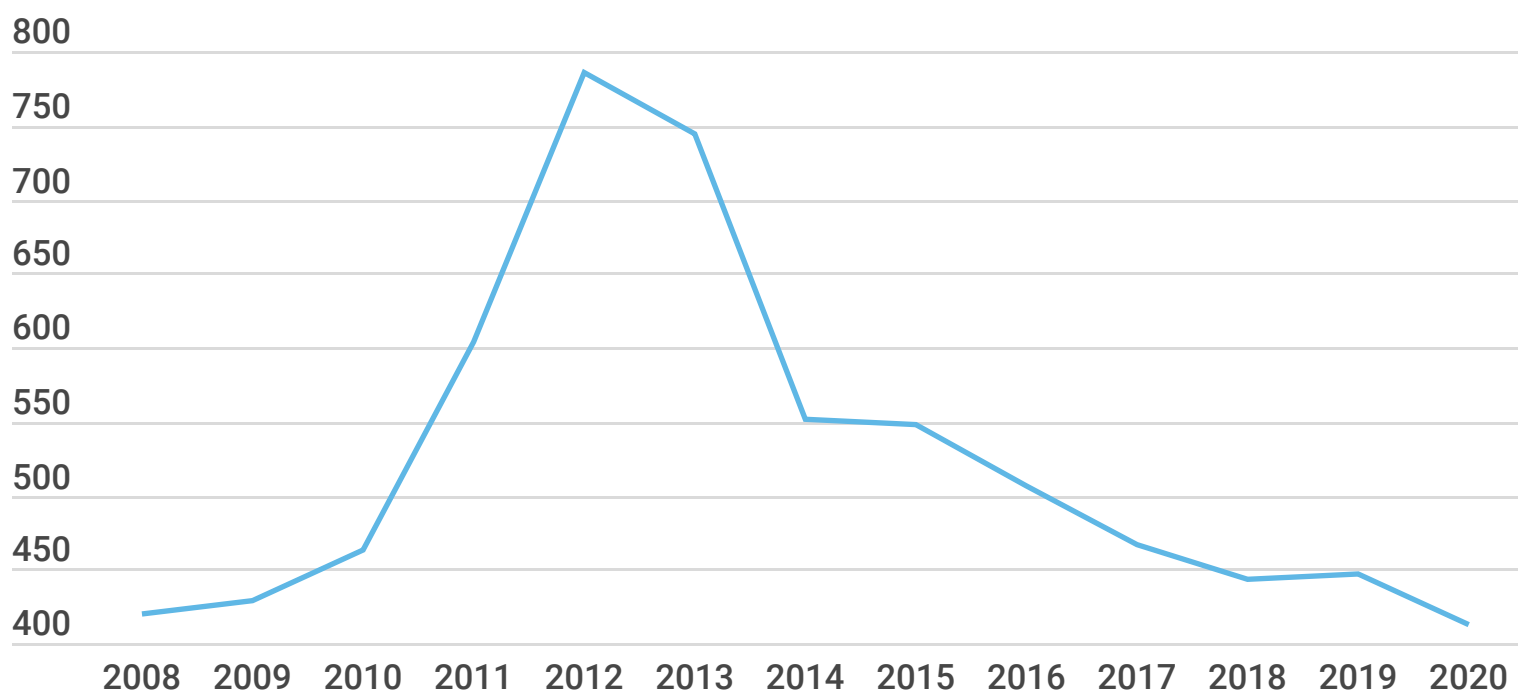


## Abortion

It is difficult to calculate the level of abortions worldwide, as in many countries abortions are not registered and, consequently, international reports are not submitted. This is especially true in countries, where abortion is prohibited by law. In 58 of the 193 countries of the United Nations, abortion is legalized and prohibited by law in only 7 countries.



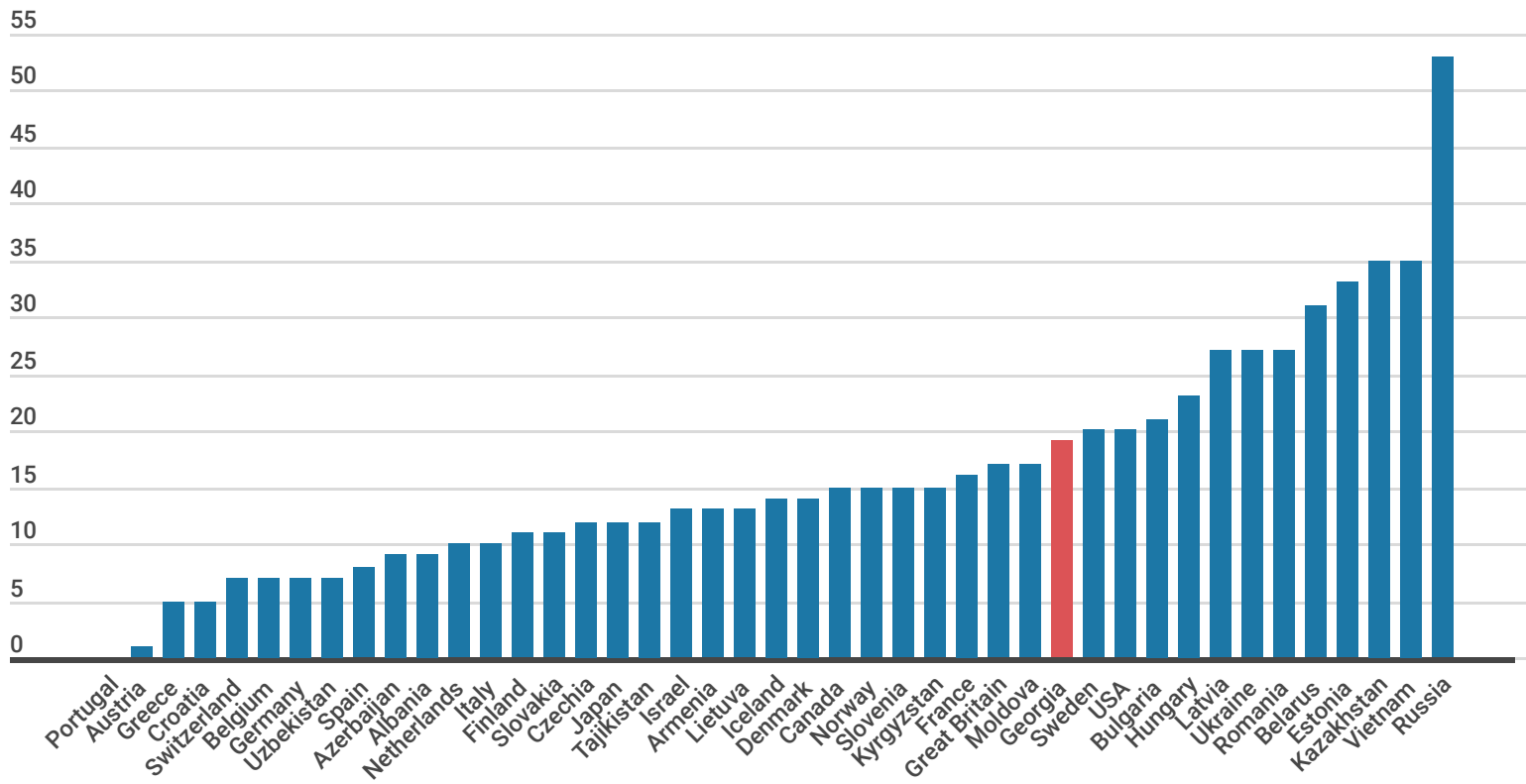
Abortion rate per 1000 live births, Georgia



Georgia, according to the abortions rate per 1000 women of reproductive age, occupies an intermediate position among the countries of the former Soviet Union and exceeds the rates of developed countries.



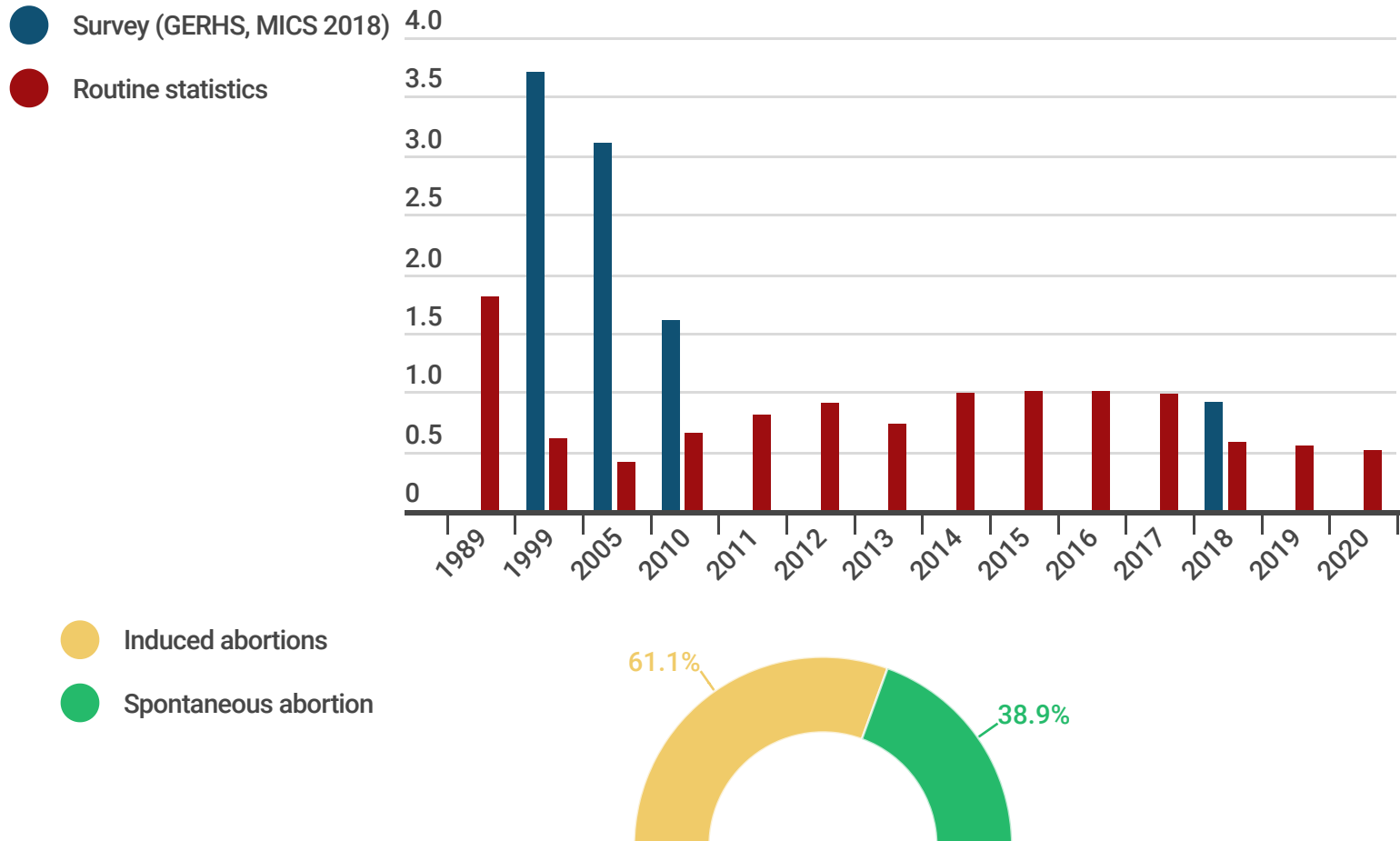
## Abortion Rate per 1000 women of reproductive age, 2020



<https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/abortion-rates-by-country>



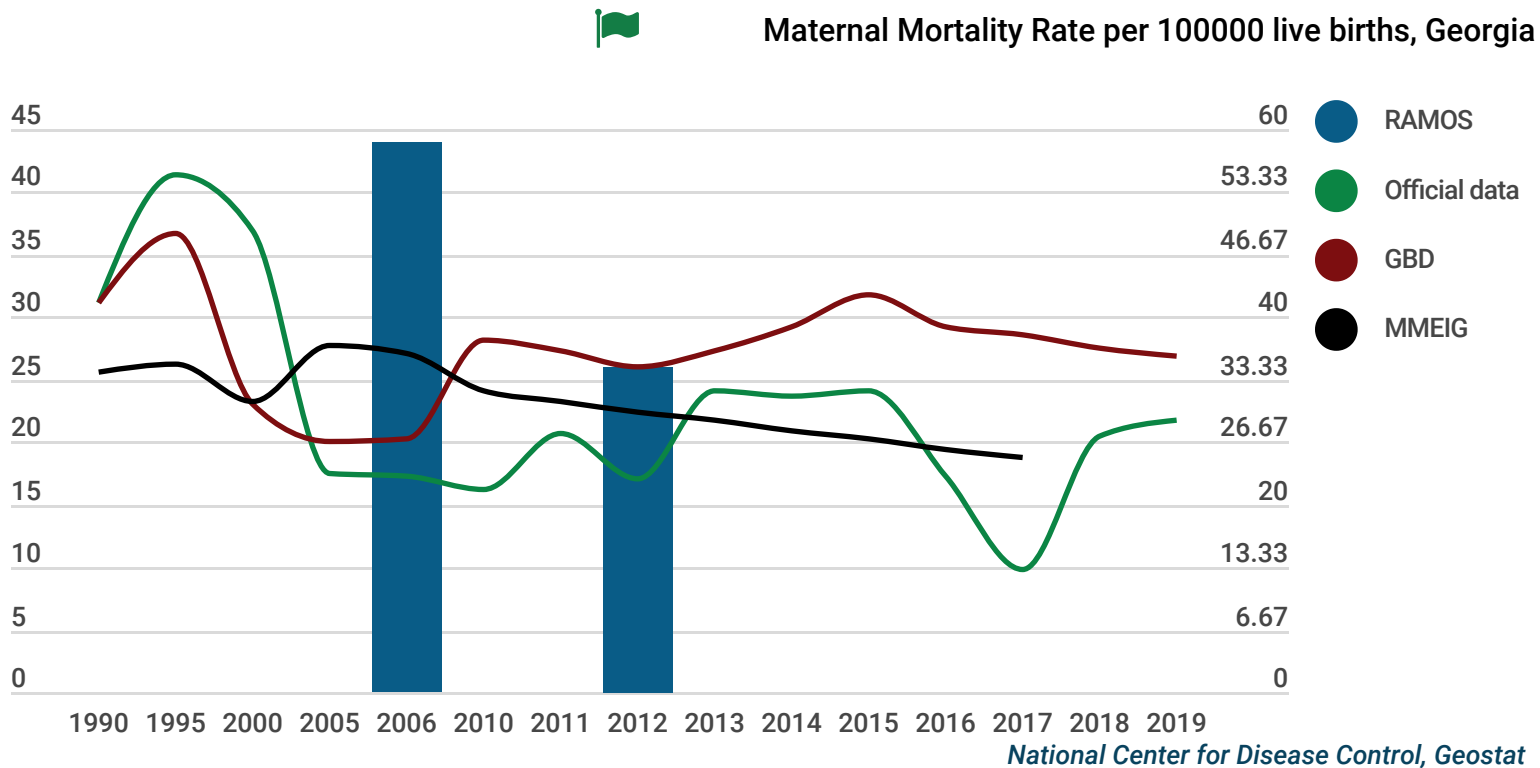
## Total Induced Abortion Rate (TIAR), Georgia



# Maternal Mortality (SDG 3.1)

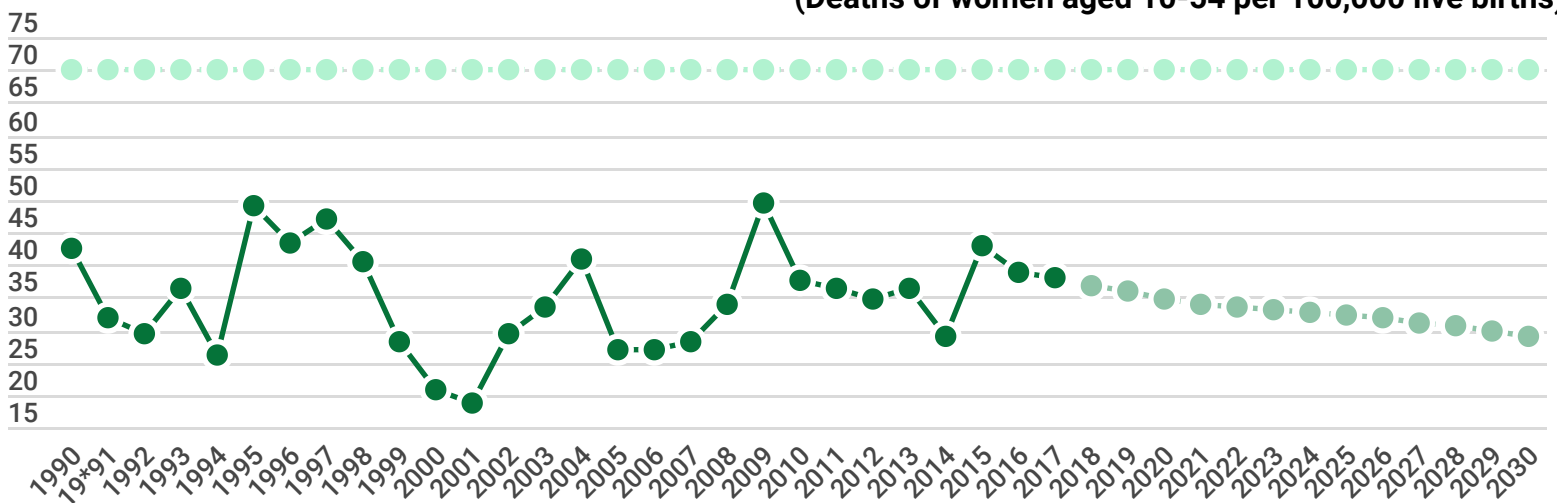
Global target maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births by 2030 - <70 (SDG 3.1.1)

Georgia target maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births by 2030 = 12



✓ According to the international estimates, in Georgia, by 2030, the maternal mortality rate is expected to reach 28.8 (CI 19.0-43.0) deaths per 100,000 live births

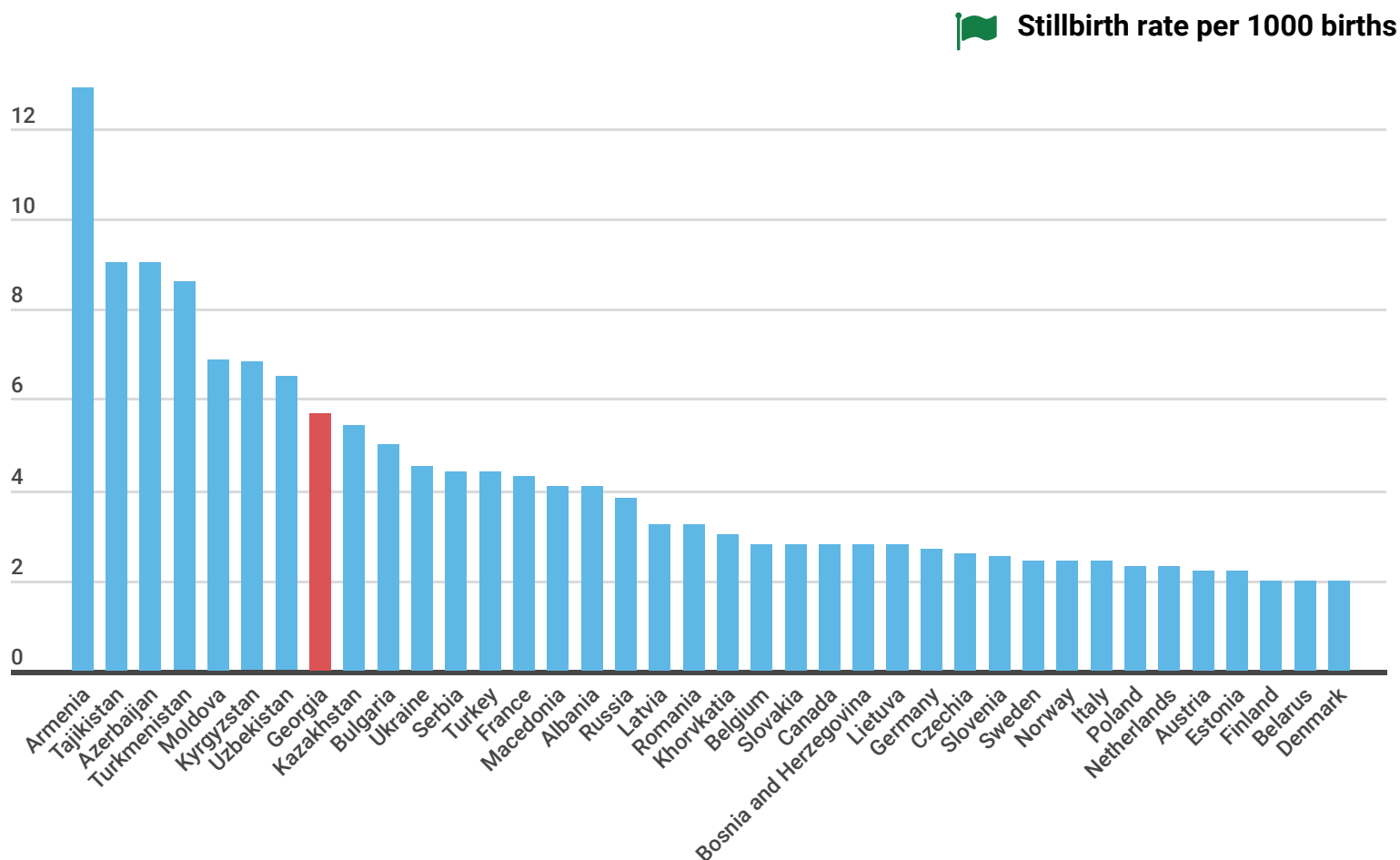
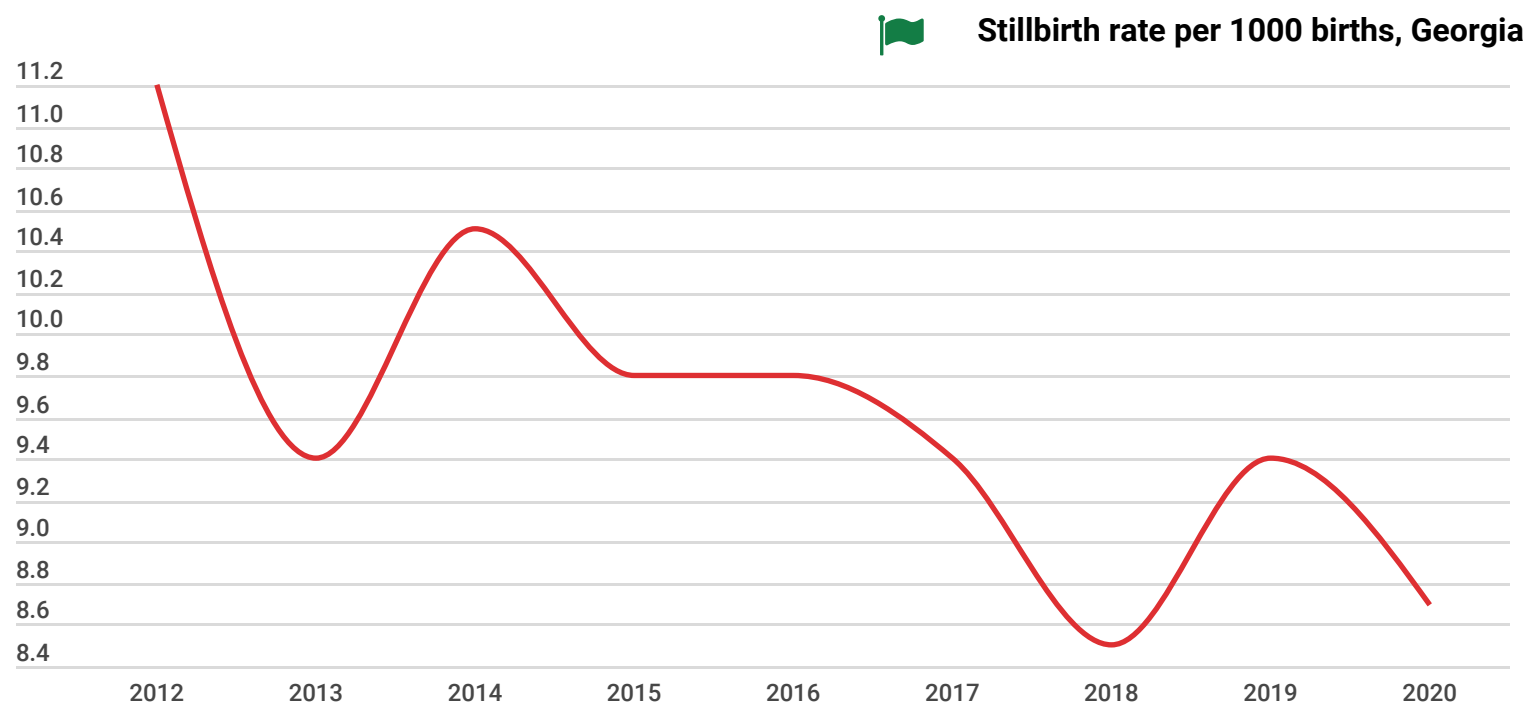
🇬🇪 Maternal mortality, Georgia  
(Deaths of women aged 10-54 per 100,000 live births)



<https://www.thelancet.com/lancet/visualisations/gbd-SDGs>

# Stillbirths

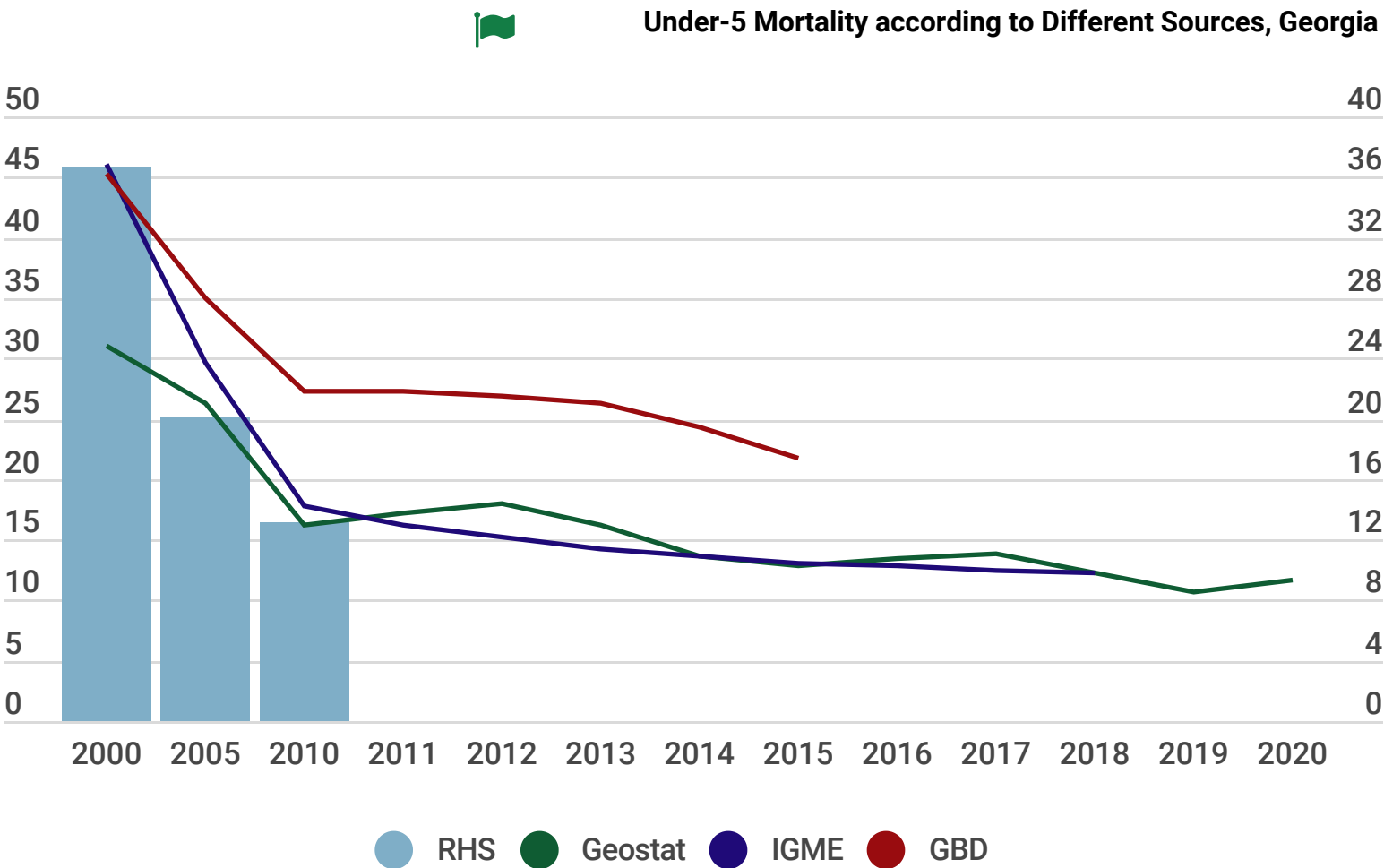
✓ In Georgia, during last years, stillbirth rate it significantly decreased: in 2012-2020 the decrease was 22.3%; although, it stays high, compared to developed countries.



# Morbidity and Mortality of Children Aged Under-5



In Georgia, the under-5 mortality rate has successfully reached the Millennium Development Goal, according to the official statistics and international experts' estimates (The United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation - IGME).



*National Center for Disease Control, Geostat*

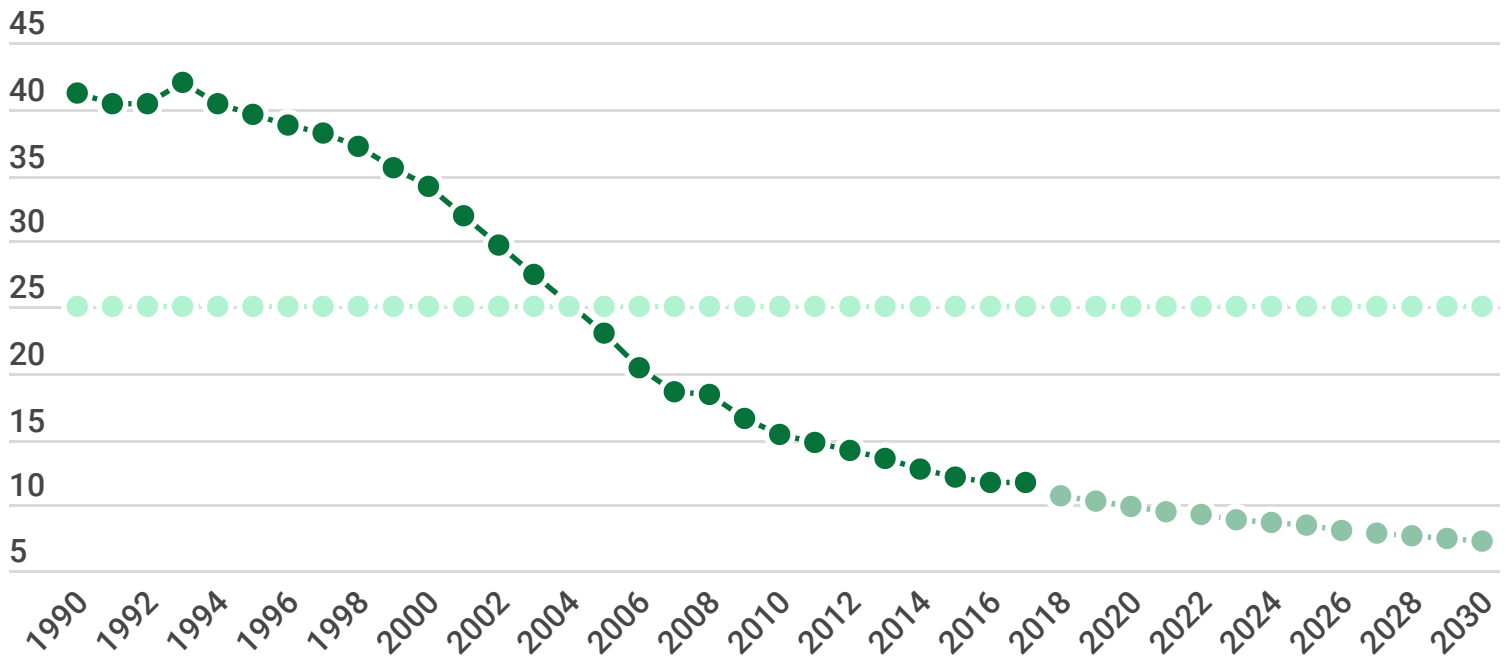
Global target under-5 mortality rate per 1000 live births by 2030 = <25 (SDG 3.2.1)

Georgia target under-5 mortality rate per 1000 live births by 2030 = 6

According to IHME forecasts, the under-5 mortality rate maintains a declining in Georgia



## Under-5 Mortality per 100,000 live births, Georgia

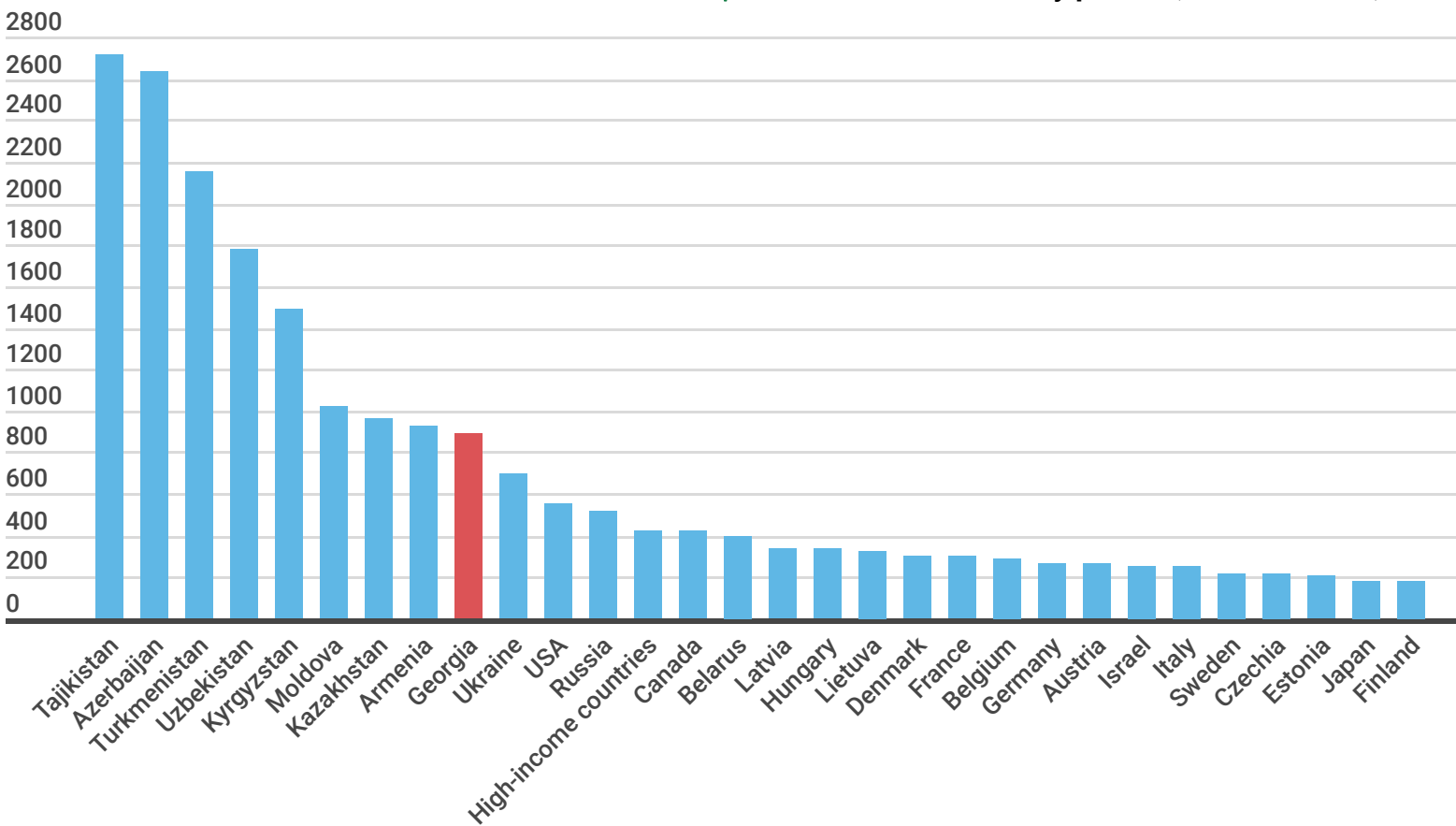


<http://www.thelancet.com/lancet/visualisations/gbd-SDGs>

✓ In Georgia, the mortality rate of children aged under-5 years, despite the declining trend, exceeds the rates of European countries, and occupies an intermediate position among the countries of the former Soviet Union.



## Under-5 Mortality per 100,000 live births, 2019



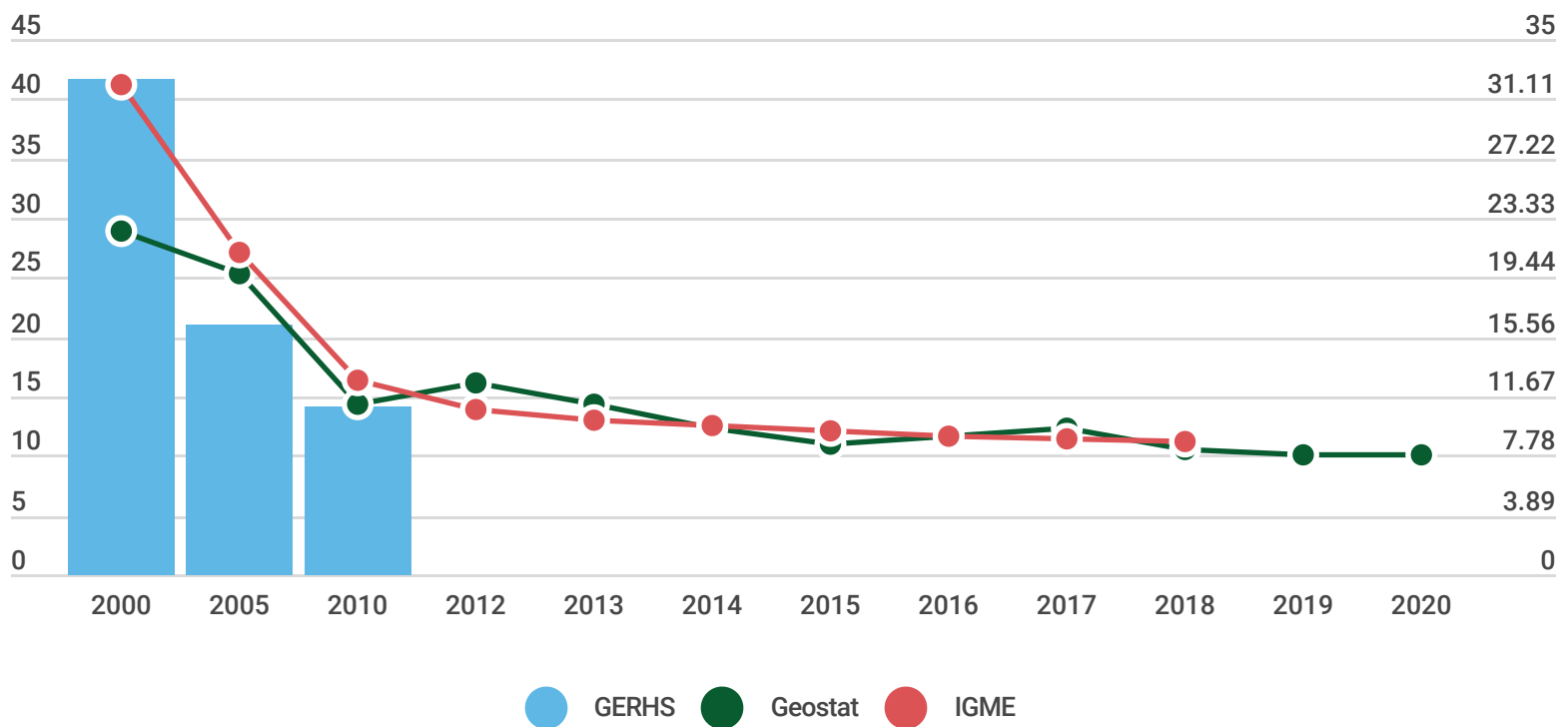
<http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool>



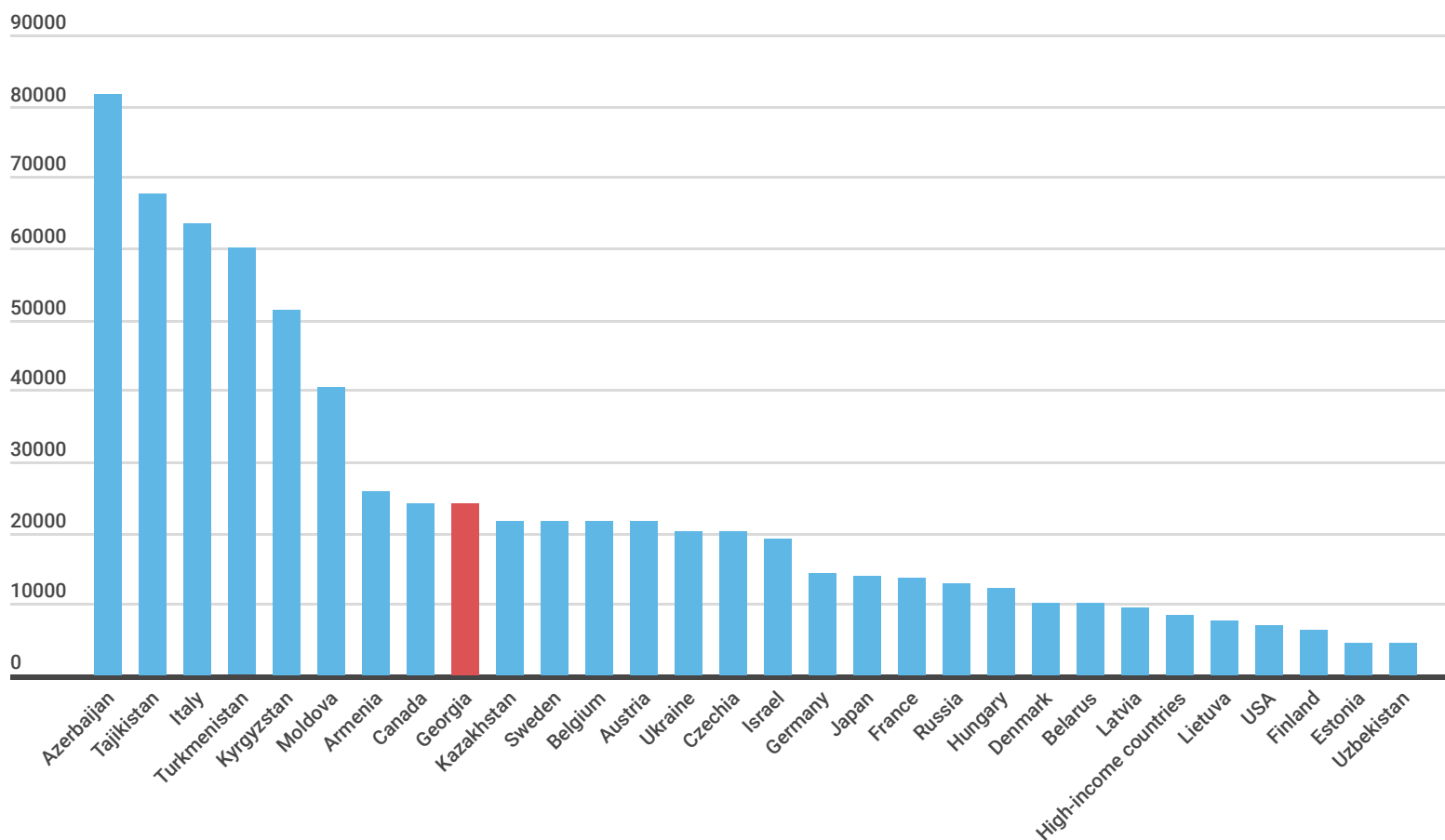
70.2% of the under-5 mortality falls on infant mortality.



## Infant Mortality, Georgia



## Infant Mortality per 100,000 live births, 2019



<http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool>



Global target neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births by 2030 = <12 (SDG 3.2.2)

Georgia target neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births by 2030 = 5

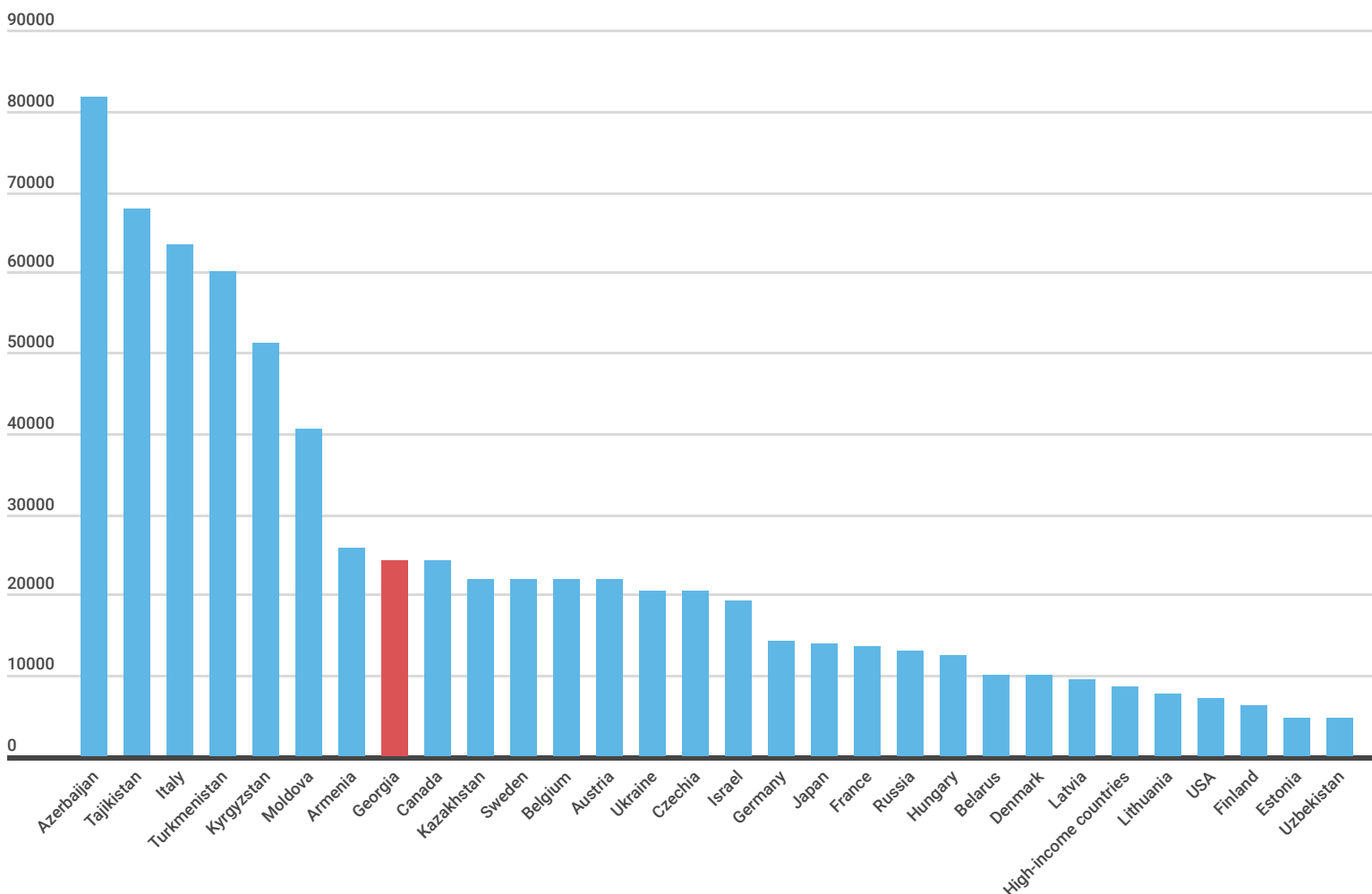


### Perinatal and Neonatal Mortality, Georgia

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Stillbirth rate per 1000 births	9.4	8.5	9.4	8.7
Early neonatal death rate per 1000 live births	4.5	3.2	2.8	3.0
Late neonatal death rate per 1000 live births	2.3	1.7	2.4	2.1
Perinatal mortality rate per 1000 births	13.8	11.7	12.1	11.7



### Neonatal mortality per 100000 live births, 2019



<http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool>

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# Health Care

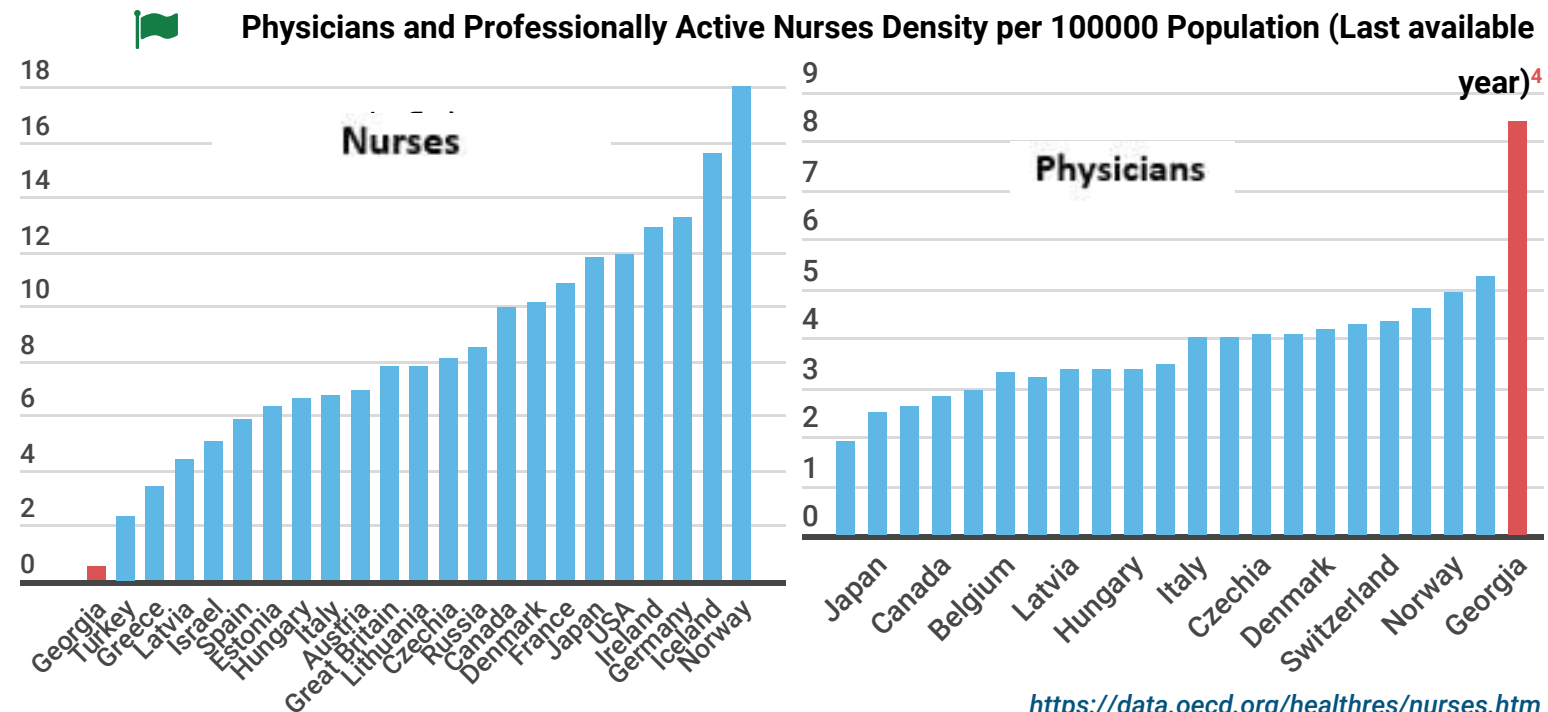


## Healthcare Resources, Georgia

	2018	2019	2020
Number of physicians (including dentists)	30998	31746	25429
Physicians density per 100000 population	831.9	853.3	683.1
Number of nursing personnel	17862	19613	22126
Nursing personnel density per 100000 population	479.3	527.2	594.4
Number of hospital beds	15909	17471	18580
Number of hospital beds per 100000 population	426.9	469.6	499.4
Encounters with physicians	12067282	13469592	12807695
Home visits of physicians	190544	181889	152706
In-patient facilities	273	266	265
Out-patient facilities	2283	2280	2283
Antenatal care centers	352	291	307
Ambulance stations	73	71	78
Blood transfusion facilities	20	22	20
Rural physician-entrepreneurs	1267	1269	1265



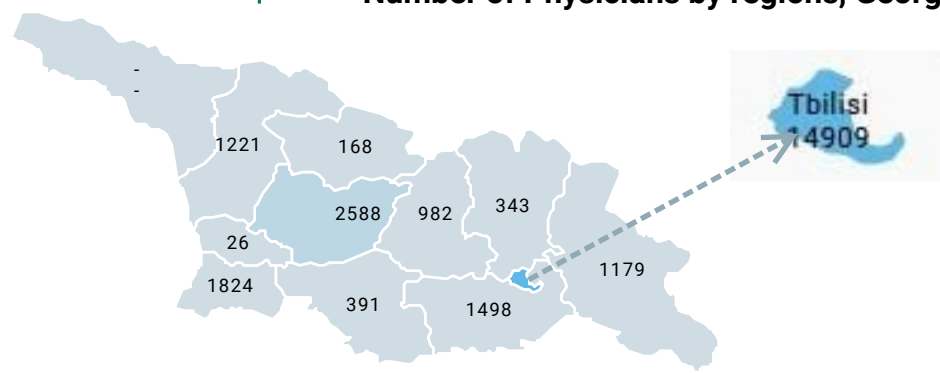
Georgia has seen an increase of the number of doctors; Georgia's human resources density indicators are significantly higher than those of the European region, the European Union and the CIS countries.



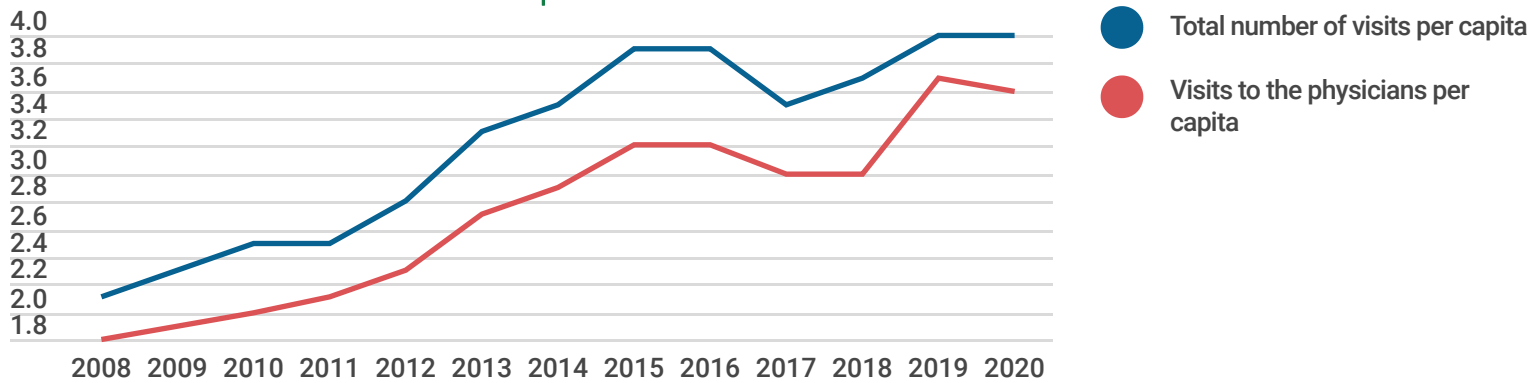
In the European region and EU countries, the average number of nurses per physician is 2-2.7, and an increase of this number is considered a positive trend. In Georgia, this rate is 0.9.

<sup>4</sup>Georgia 2020

## Number of Physicians by regions, Georgia, 2020



## The Number of Visits per Capita, Georgia



## Hospital Beds and Indicators of Bed Use, Georgia, 2019 - 2020

	Number of hospital beds	Number of beds per 100000 population	Bed occupancy rate	Average length of stay	Bed rotation
2019	17471	469.6	179.5	4.9	36.5
2020	18580	499.4	190.7	5.6	34.0

## In-patient Care, Georgia, 2019 - 2020 (Top 10 Classes)

	Number of hospitalizations	
	2019	2020
Total	545216	545246
Diseases of the circulatory system	102515	93749
Diseases of the respiratory system	118553	80750
COVID 19	-	45344
Diseases of the digestive system	44179	42698
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	37609	35823
Diseases of the genitourinary system	26452	24887
Neoplasms	23723	24584
Mental and behavioural disorders	11402	11564
Diabetes	2597	2604

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Surgery according to the anatomical localization	2019	2020
Total	239119	166531
Including:		
Nervous system	6737	6472
Brain	2631	2623
Spinal cord	3483	3238
Peripheral nervous system	609	594
Endocrine System	3101	2131
Thyroid gland	2984	2007
Parathyroidectomy	60	48
The eye and adnexa	38375	5849
Due to glaucoma	1714	356
Due to cataract	6567	2538
Ear, nose and throat	11719	8132
Main blood vessels of the heart and chest	15160	15091
Tricuspid valve	51	82
Shunting of coronary arteries	2741	2140
Stenting	6672	8365
Chest wall, mediastinum, diaphragm, trachea, bronchi and lungs	2443	1818
Mammary gland	3376	2829
Digestive system	43010	35224
The genitourinary system, male genitals, and the retroperitoneal space	14153	11953
Kidney transplantation	13	8
Prostate	1843	1255
Female genitals	16495	13157
Obstetric procedures	23220	17892
Musculoskeletal system	25310	22883
Peripheral blood vessels and lymphatic system	7969	6379
Skin	8573	6258
Collection of organs and tissues for transplantation	44	40

## Ambulance

2019

Visits were made by the ambulance  
= 1 526 434 (0.4 visits per capita).

2020

Visits were made by the ambulance  
= 1 215 839 (0.3 visits per capita).

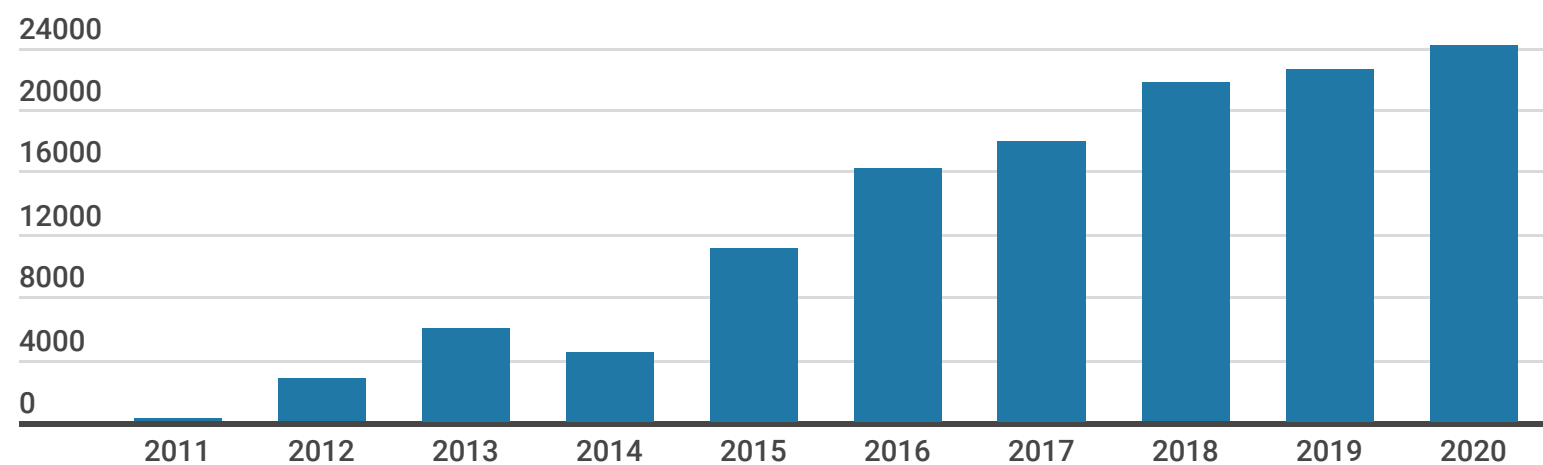
## Blood banks

- **2019** Number of licensed blood banks = 22  
The total number of blood donations = 82 048 (32.9% - free donations)
- **2020** Number of licensed blood banks = 20  
The total number of blood donations = 75 199 (31,8% - free donations)

## Immunization



### Budget of the State Immunization Program (thousand GEL)



### Immunization Calendar, Georgia

Vaccine	Number of doses	Age at vaccination
BCG	1	Newborn 0-5 days
Hepatitis B	1	Newborn 0-12 hours
Hib+DPaT+HepB+IPV	3	2, 3, 4 months
bOPV	2	18 months, 5 years
DPT	3	18 months
DT		5 years
Td		14 years
MMR	2	12 months, 5 years
Rota	2	2, 3 months
PCV	3	2, 4, 12 months
HPV	2	10-11-12 years cohort



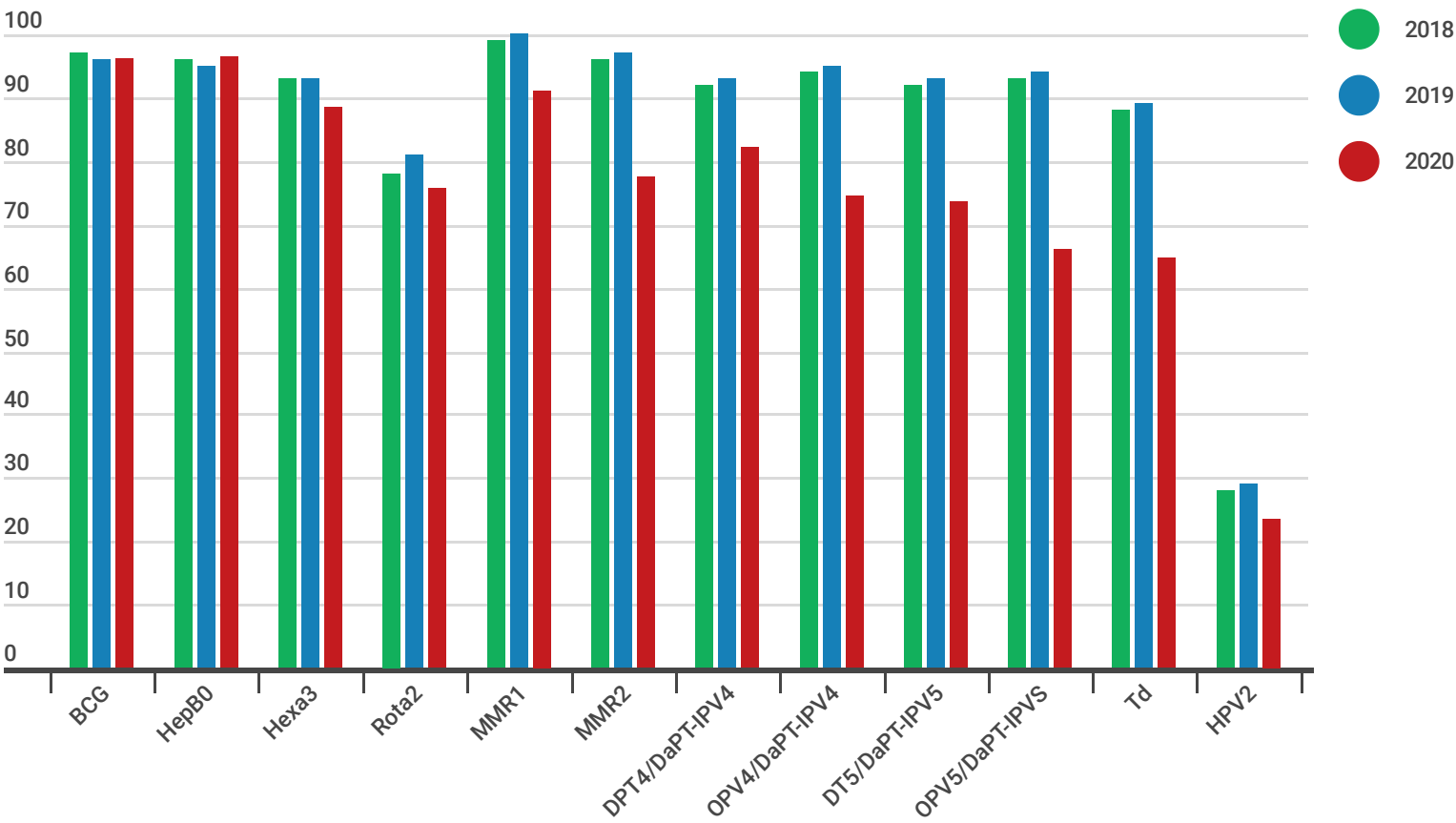
Since 2002, Georgia has been certified as a wild polio virus-free country.  
In 2019, Georgia has achieved rubella elimination.

Last years 6 new vaccines have been added to the immunization calendar:

- 2013 --- Rota virus vaccine
- 2014 --- PCV10
- 2015 --- IPV (Penta vaccine replaced by Hexavalent vaccine)
- 2016 --- Bivalent polio vaccine (bOPV)
- 2017 --- HPV vaccination was launched in 4 regions of Georgia (Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Adjara, Abkhazia)
- 2019 --- HPV vaccination throughout Georgia
- 2020 --- bOPV, DPT and DT vaccines replaced by tetravalent vaccine (DaPT-IPV)
- 2021 --- Since March 15, the country started Covid-19's vaccination.




🇯🇵 Immunization coverage (%), Georgia




# Infectious diseases


## COVID-19



Coronavirus 2, called COVID-19, which originated from Wuhan, Hubei Province of China, in December 2019, is the third zoonotic coronavirus outbreak of the 21st century, when the infection was transmitted from person to person and caused a health problem.



In Georgia, testing, using PCR, to detect COVID-19 started on January 30, 2020. Since May 2020, along with PCR testing, antibody-based and antigen-based testing began in some groups in the country, although confirmation of the case was only possible using PCR testing. To confirm the COVID-19 case on November 12, the country began antigen-based testing using Ag-RDTs test systems that have been qualified by the World Health Organization as having a high risk of hypersensitivity and specificity, false positive or negative results.




In Georgia, the first confirmed case was registered on February 26. The first patient with COVID-19 was hospitalized on February 26, 2020, the first recovered patient was discharged from the clinic on March 16.


### As of July 1, 2021:



The total number of tests - 6015070 (3055418 tests per 100000 population)




PCR testing - 3055418 (82075 test per 100 000 population)




Antigen-based testing - 2959652 (79502 tests per 100,000 population)




Number of confirmed cases - 367058




Overall positivity rate - 6.1%




Cumulative incidence rate per 100 000 population - 9364




Number of vaccinations - 265290, number of fully vaccinated - 103170



Total number of recovered - 352624 (96%)



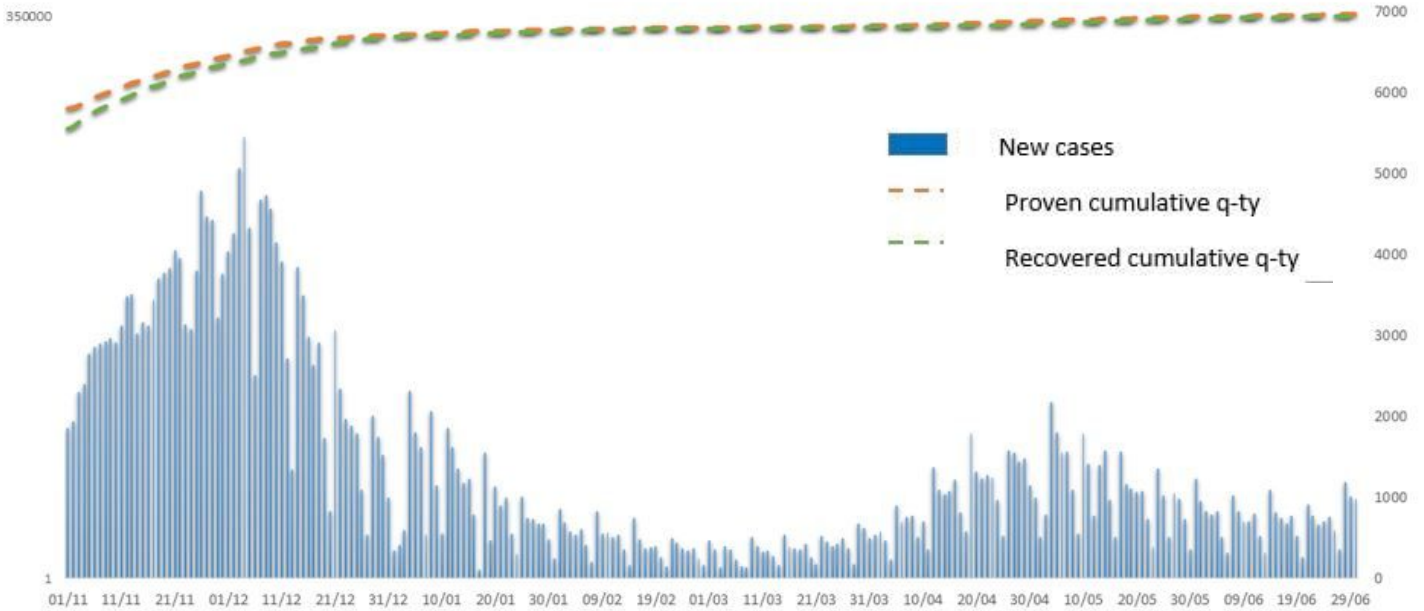
Fatal cases - 5327 (case fatality rate - 1.4%)



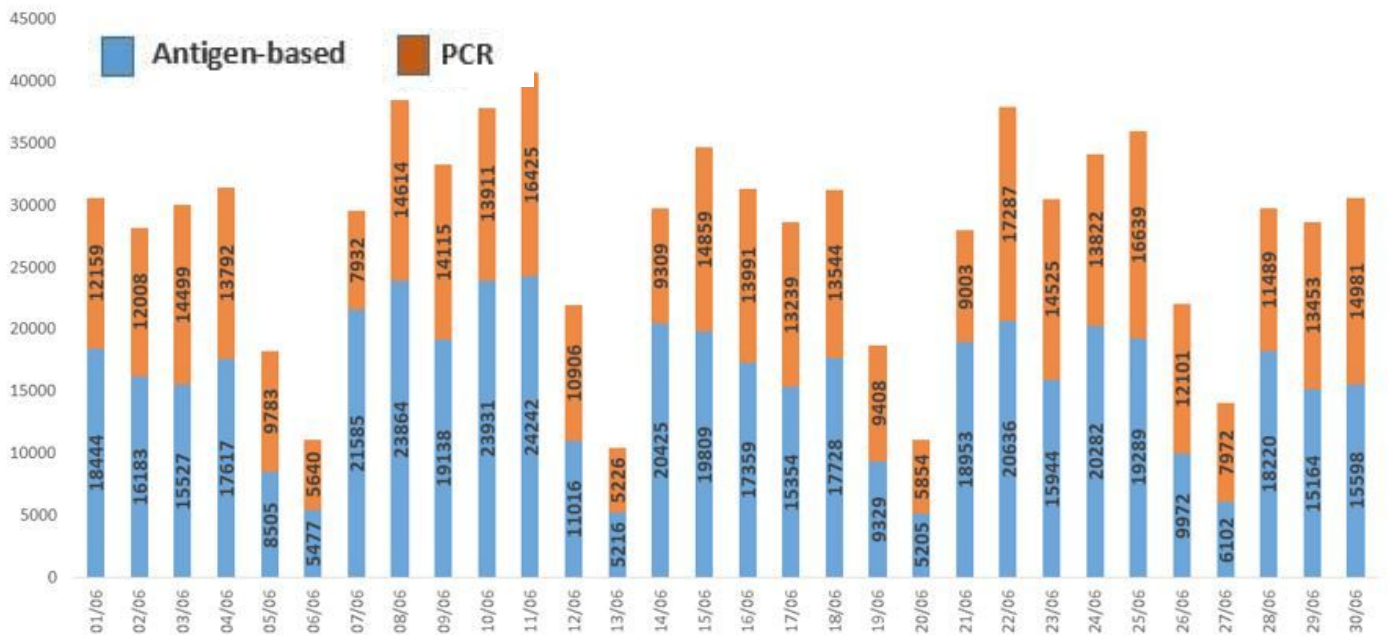
Active cases - 9081



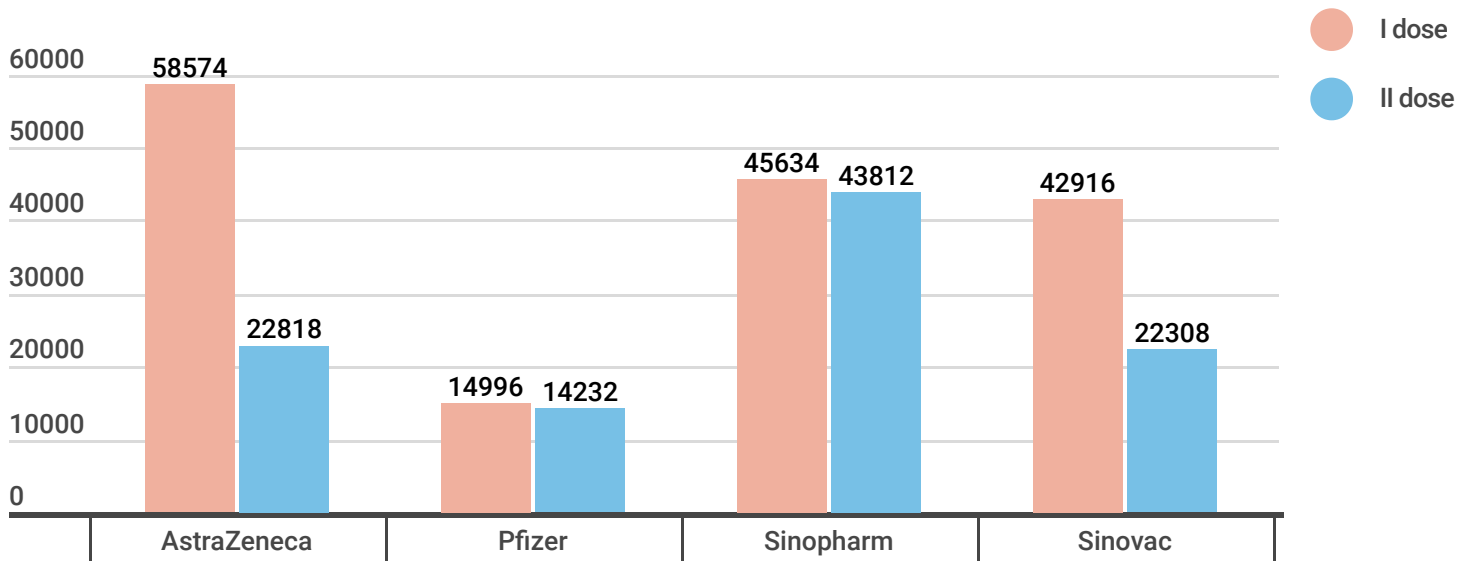
## COVID-19 Confirmed Cases, Georgia, 01/07/2021



## Number of PCR and Antigen-based tests per day, 01/07/2021



## Number of vaccines, Georgia, 01/07/2021







## Covid19 Distribution of confirmed cases by region (%) 2020-2021

Abkhazia

Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti 8%

Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti 1%

Imereti 14%

Shida Kartli 5%

Mtskheta-Mtianeti 2%

Guria 2%

Adjara 13%

Samtskhe-Javakheti 2%

Kvemo Kartli 6%

Kakheti 4%

Tbilisi 43%

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

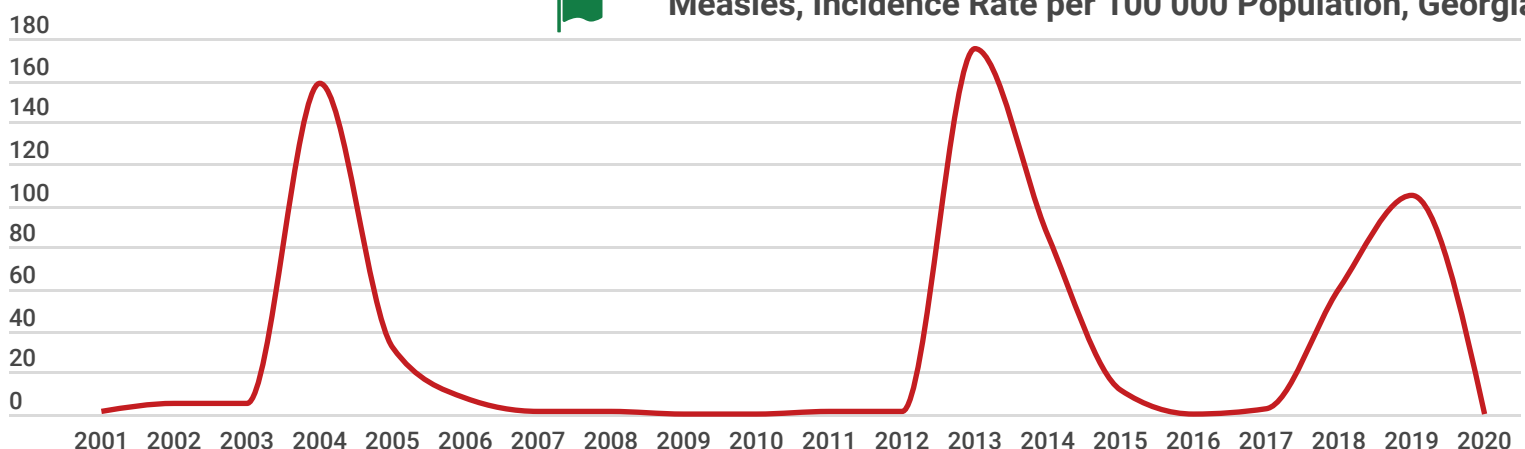
## Measles

Measles in Georgia is a subject of mandatory registration and epidemiological surveillance. In 2004 and 2013, there was a significant increase of measles cases in the country. The peak of 2013 was caused by a failure of the mass immunization campaign in 2008. This contributed to the accumulation of the non-immune layer of the population, which led to an epidemic increase of measles. The burden of morbidity was mainly observed in the population under-1 year of age and 15-30 years of age.

Since 2013, additional campaigns measures have been implemented to manage the epidemic: to provide the measles vaccination course to children under-14 years of age and to provide additional vaccinations to the population aged 15-30, health workers and other specific groups of the population. In 2013-2015, approximately 150,000 citizens received additional doses of the measles-mumps-rubella vaccine. As a result, the number of measles cases in the country has dropped significantly. In early 2019, as in the most European countries, a measles outbreak started, and was successfully managed, additional immunizations of 170,000 people were conducted. In 2020, 20 cases of measles were reported.



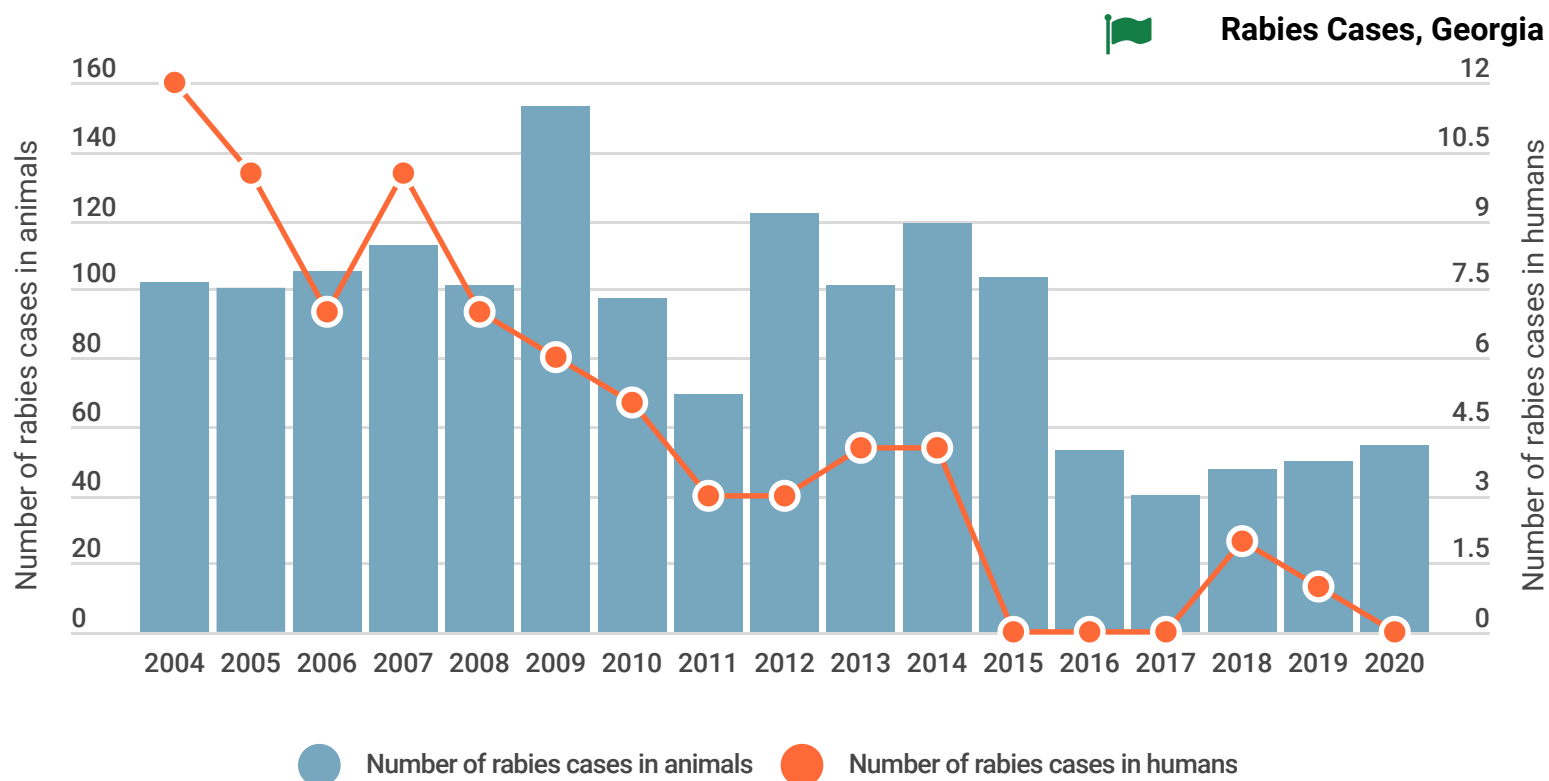
## Measles, Incidence Rate per 100 000 Population, Georgia



# Rabies



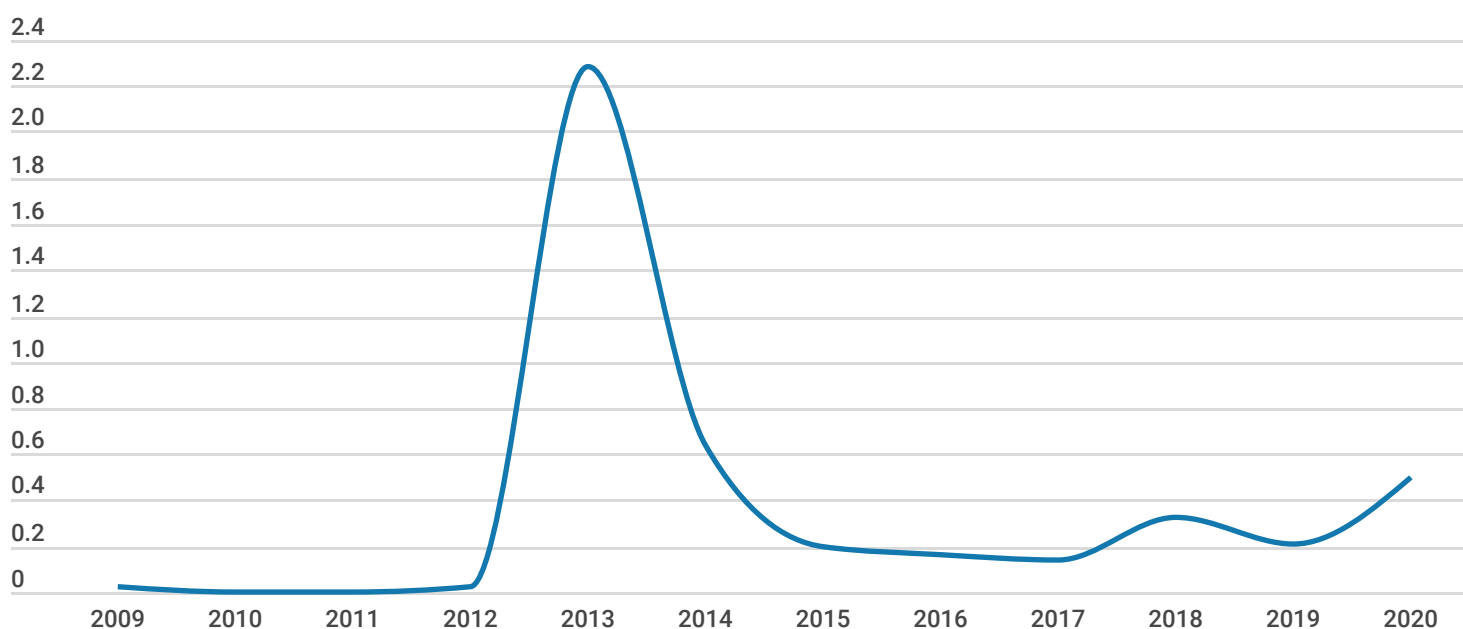
Zero incidence rate of rabies in humans first was reached in 2015. In 2016-2017, this level was maintained. In 2020, no cases of rabies in humans were reported in Georgia.



## Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever



**Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever, Incidence per 100000 Population, Georgia**



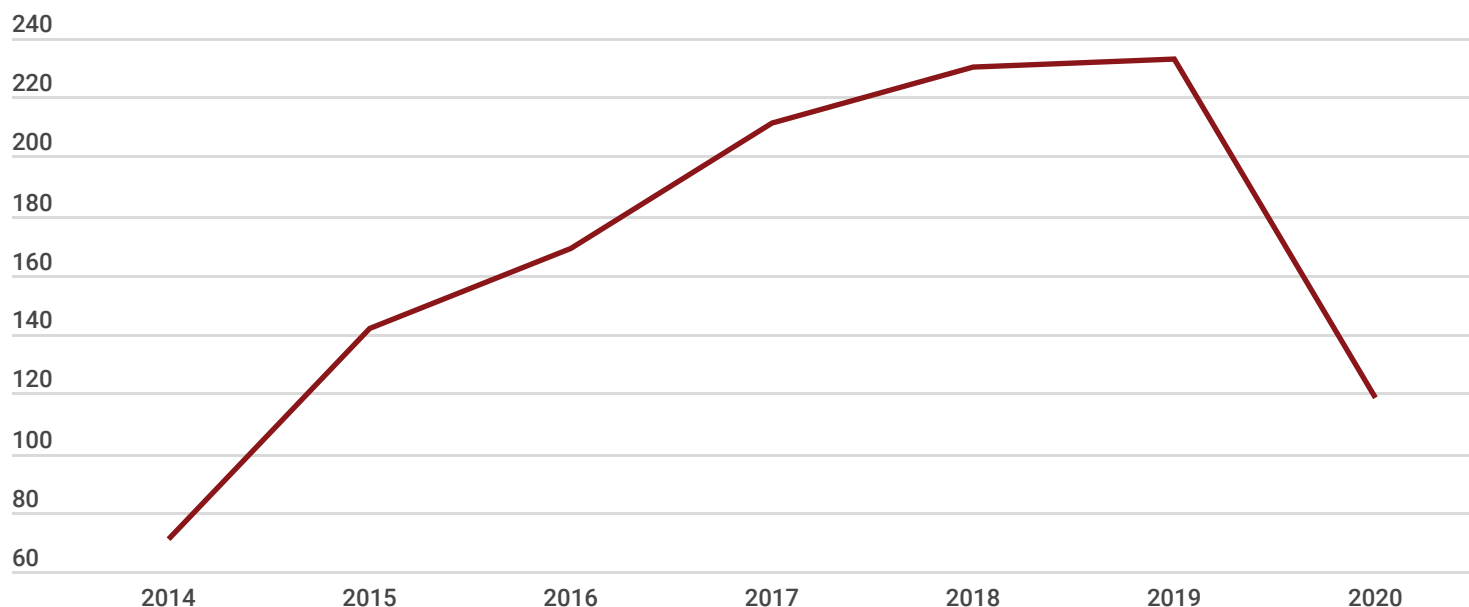
# Hepatitis C



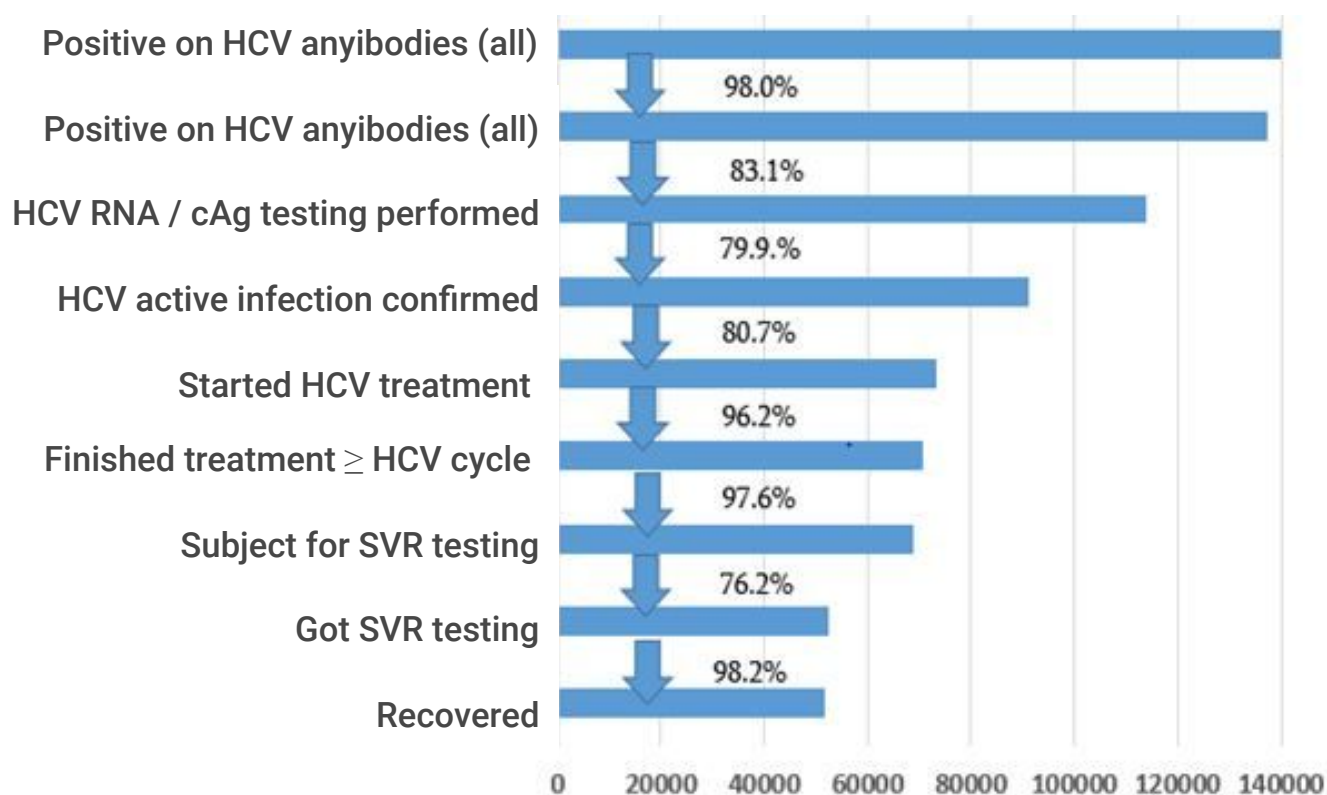
Georgia is among the countries with a high prevalence of hepatitis C.



Hepatitis C Incidence per 100 000 Population, Georgia



Hepatitis C, Elimination Program, Treatment Cascade, Georgia, 2020



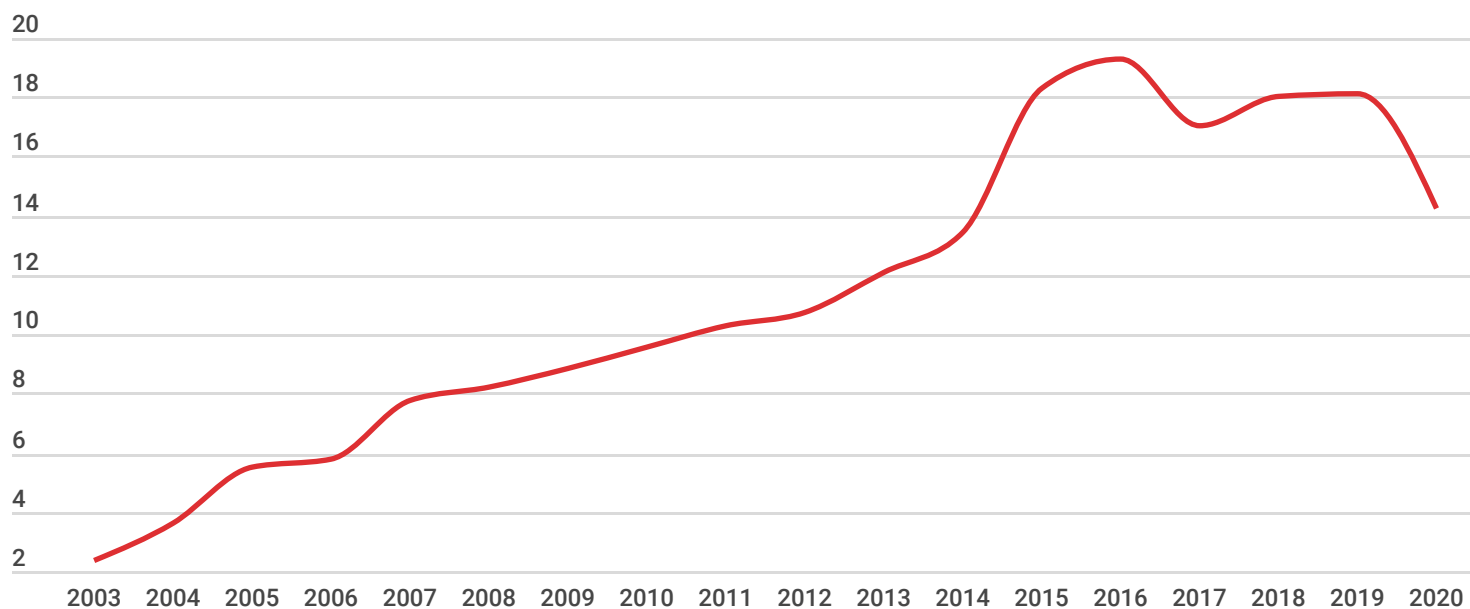
# HIV / AIDS



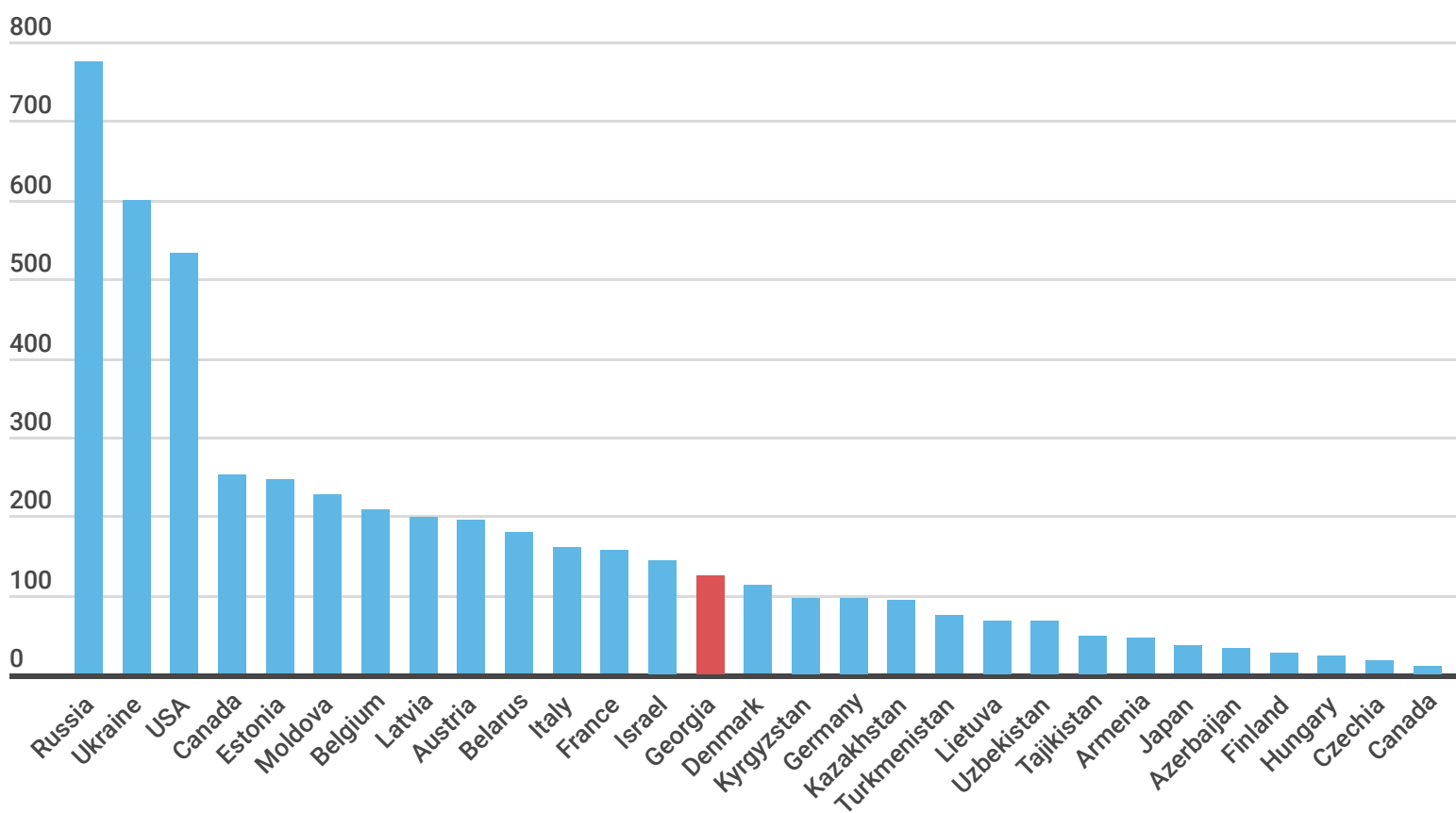
Georgia is a country with a low prevalence of HIV / AIDS



HIV Incidence per 100 000 Population, Georgia

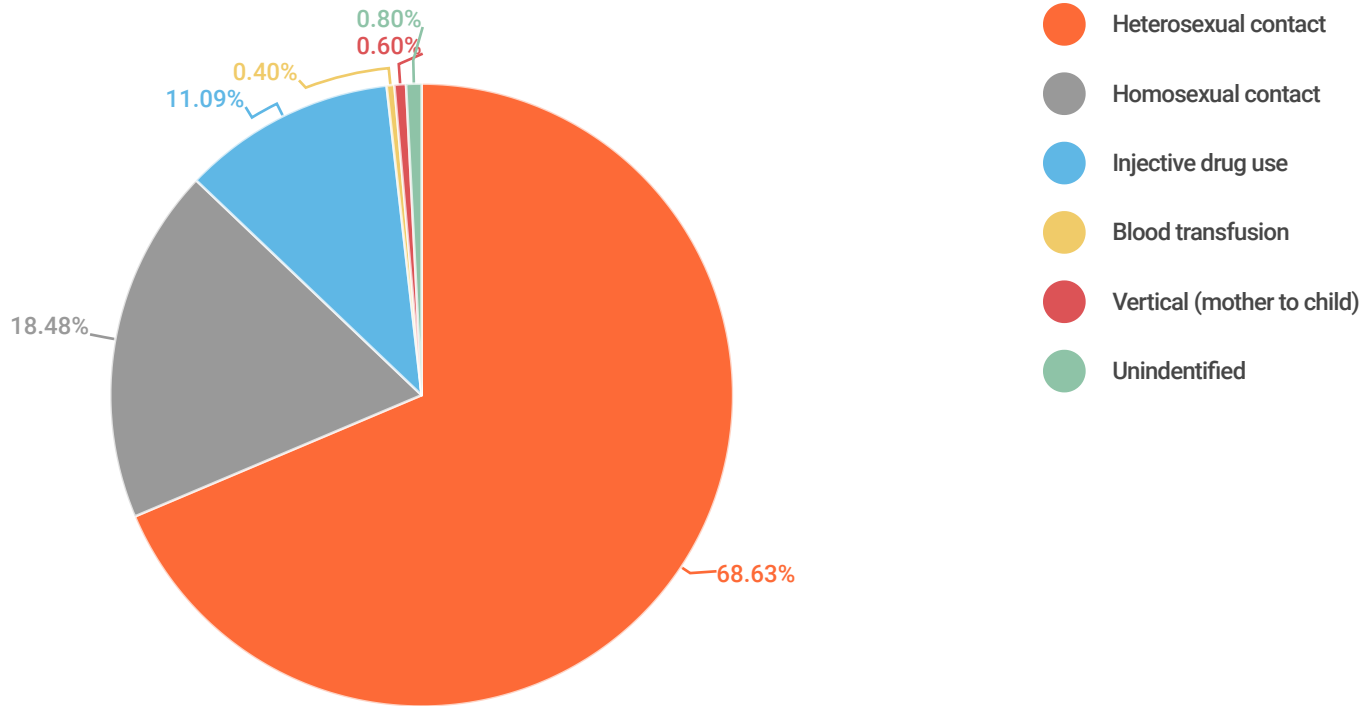


HIV Incidence per 100 000 Population





## HIV Infection Distribution by Ways of Transmission (%), Georgia, 2020



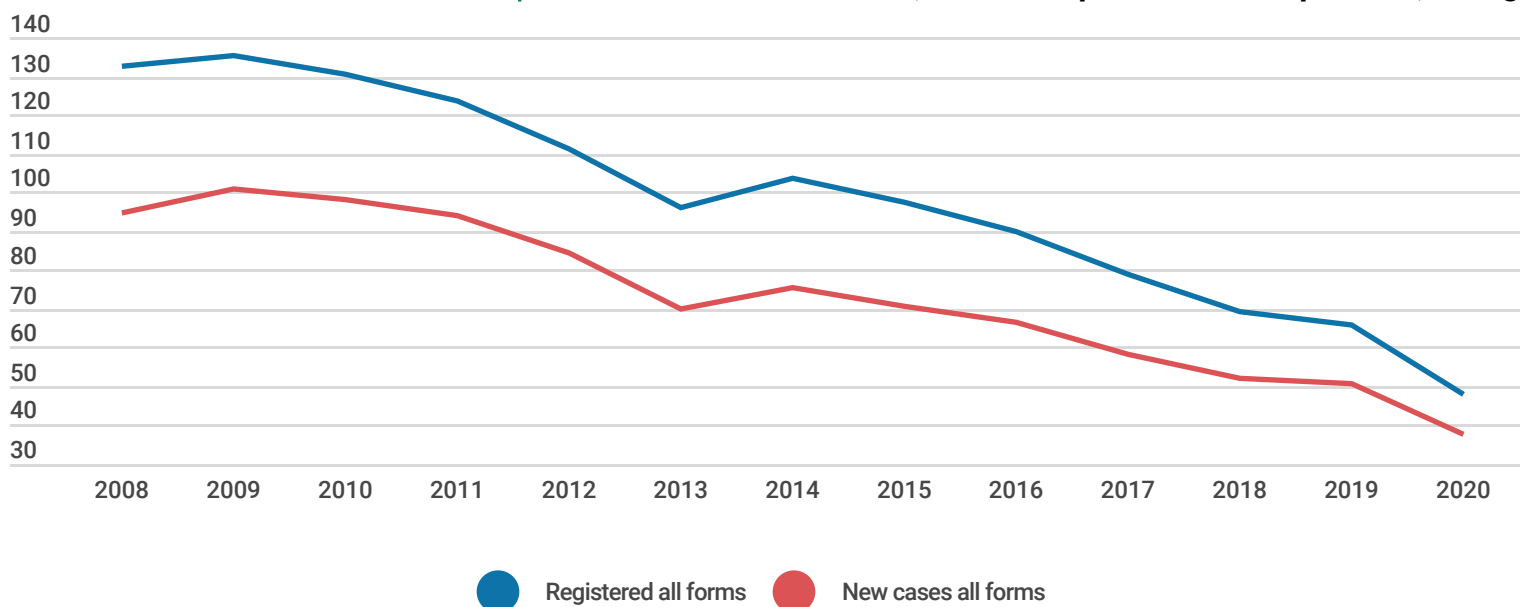
## Tuberculosis



There is significant progress in the fighting against tuberculosis in Georgia. During last few years, the prevalence of tuberculosis has decreased by about 9%. According to a sustainable epidemiological surveillance system, this trend is a true decline of the disease incidence. It should be noted that in 2019 the Ajara region joined the "Zero Tuberculosis Initiative". An updated TB management guideline has been developed and implemented.



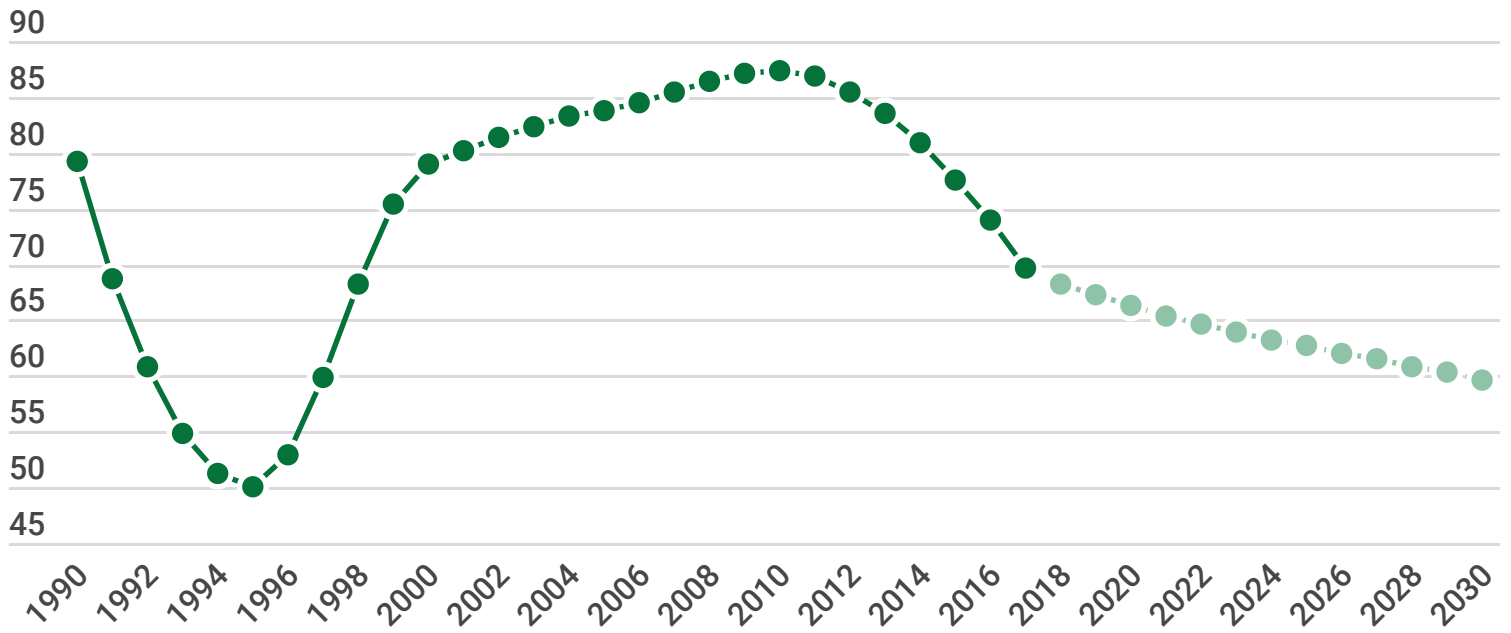
## Tuberculosis, Incidence per 100 000 Population, Georgia



According to IHME forecasts, the trend of decreasing tuberculosis morbidity in Georgia will continue.



## Tuberculosis, Incidence per 100 000 Population, Georgia



<http://www.thelancet.com/lancet/visualisations/gbd-SDGs>



Georgia, with assistance of the Global Fund, has managed to introduce effective anti-TB treatment for both sensitive and MDR patients. The country has ensured the universal access to both first and second line medicines. Under the State program new anti-tuberculosis drugs are available, a drug safety monitoring system has been introduced. Last years the management of multidrug-resistant TB included the use of new drugs.

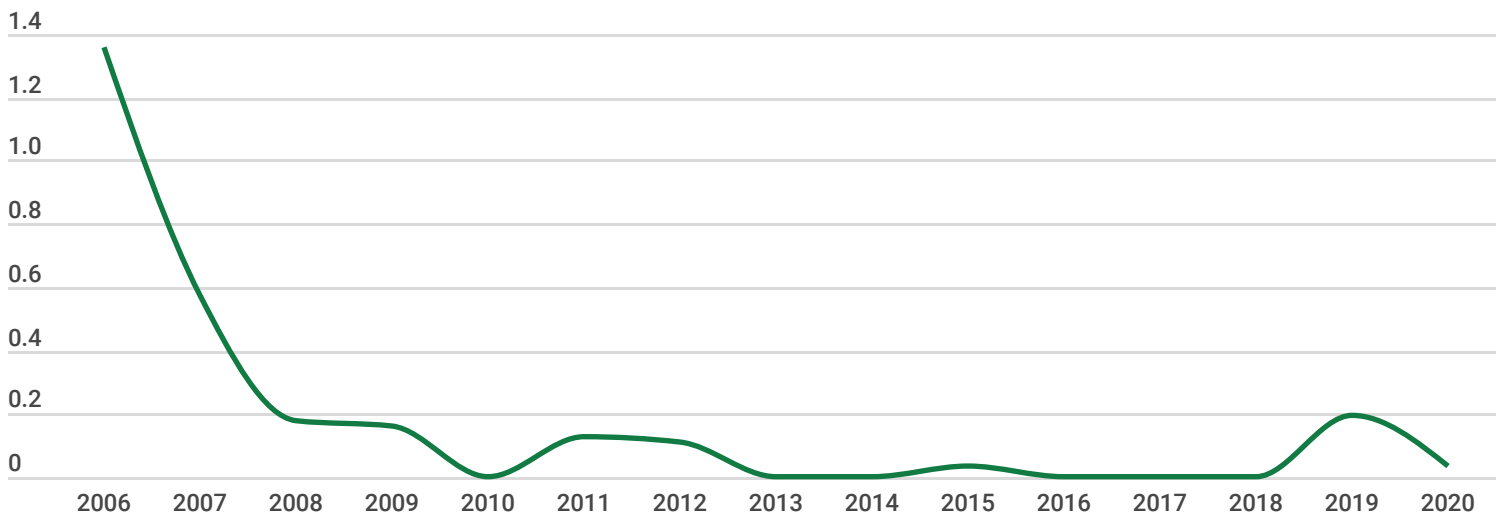
## Malaria



Since 2002 malaria incidence rate has been declining sharply and reached zero in 2013-2014



## Malaria, Incidence per 100 000 Population, Georgia



# Non-communicable Diseases



The main part of the disease burden in Georgia falls on non-communicable diseases, which have a major impact on the most productive years of life. Non-communicable diseases affect not only health but also the sustainable development of the country.



In order to effectively control of the non-communicable diseases, Georgia has introduced the WHO STEPS methodology; STEPS surveys were conducted in 2010 and 2016 with the technical and financial assistance of WHO Europe and the Head offices.



Since 2017, the state program for provision of medicines for treatment of chronic diseases has been launched. The program covers: chronic cardiovascular diseases, chronic lung diseases, diabetes type II, thyroid diseases, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease.

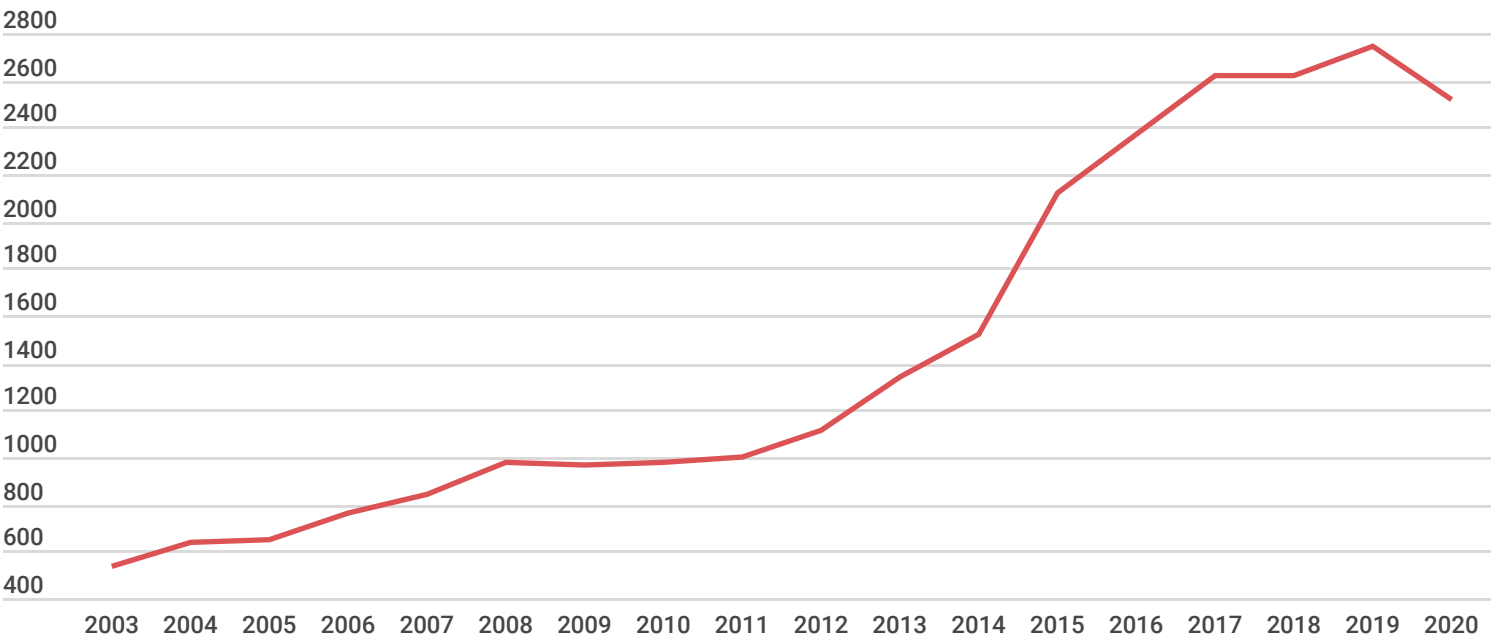
## Diseases of the circulatory system



In 2020, in Georgia the share of diseases of the circulatory system is 15.3% of the number of all diseases registered in the country, and 7.4% of the number of new cases.



**Diseases of the Circulatory System, Hospital Admission Rate per 100 000 Population, Georgia**



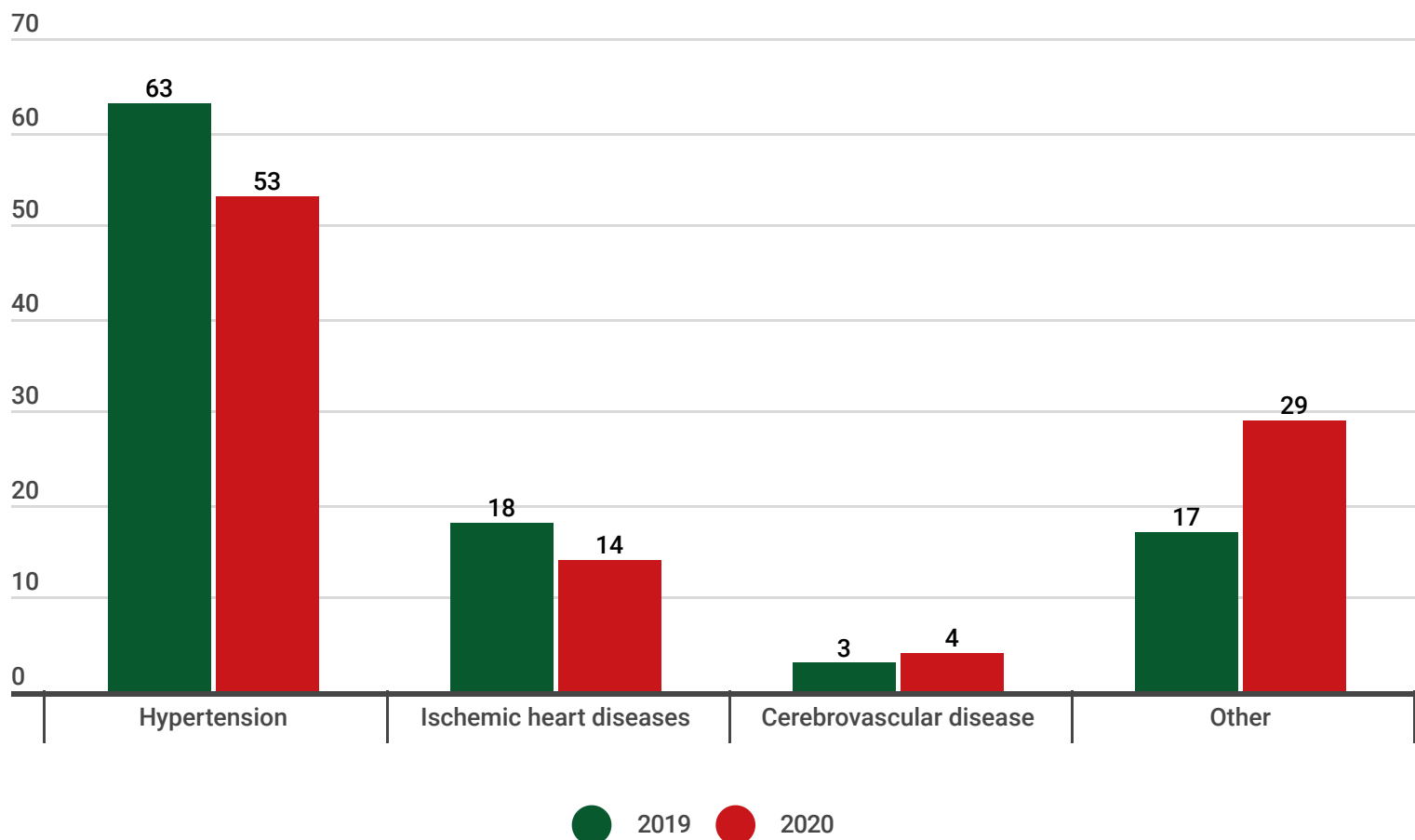
According to the results of the STEPS hypertension was registered in 33 - 38% of the population.

In 2020, structure of circulatory system diseases:

- hypertension - 53%
- ischemic heart disease - 14.2%
- cerebrovascular disease - 4%



### Structure of the circulatory system diseases new cases(%), Georgia



In 2020, performed cardiac surgeries:

- Total - 15091
- Shunt insertion - 2140
- Coronary artery stenting - 8365
- Valve prosthetics - 82
- Rhythmological surgery - 860
- Pacemaker implantation - 716
- Cardioverter defibrillator implantation - 144
- Ablation - 2

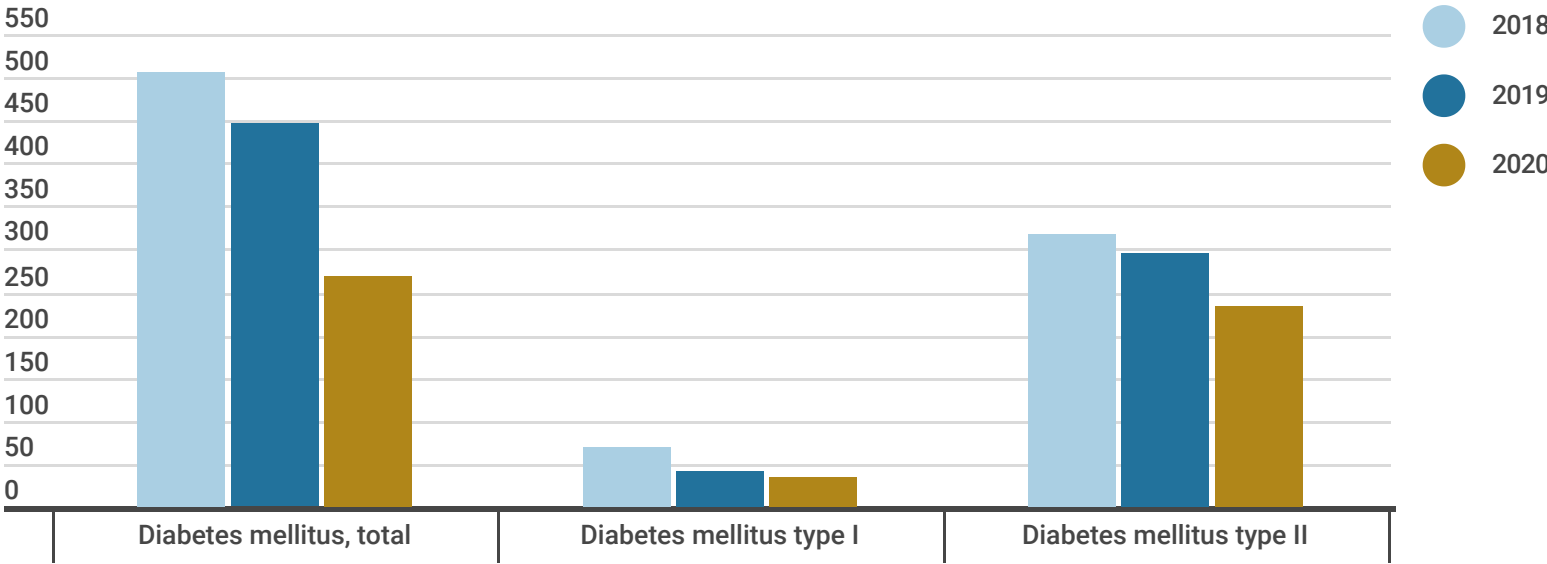


# Diabetes Mellitus

In recent years, Georgia has a tendency to decrease the incidence of diabetes.



Diabetes Mellitus, Incidence Rate per 100 000 Population, Georgia 2018-2020



## Diseases of the respiratory system



The group of chronic diseases of the respiratory system (asthma, allergic diseases of the respiratory system, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, occupational lung diseases, pulmonary hypertension) constitutes the bulk of the diseases of the respiratory system. In 2020, 11,761 new cases of chronic lung disease were recorded (incidence per 100,000 population - 315.9).



Diseases of the respiratory system, Georgia

Diagnosis	2019		2020	
	New cases	Incidence per 100000 population	New cases	Incidence per 100000 population
Respiratory system diseases	362989	9810.5	334549	8986.7
Chronic upper respiratory diseases	5707	154.2	14055	377.5
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	11414	308.5	11761	315.9
Including:				
Asthma and status asthmaticus	95	2.6	1463	39.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	11319	305.9	10298	276.6

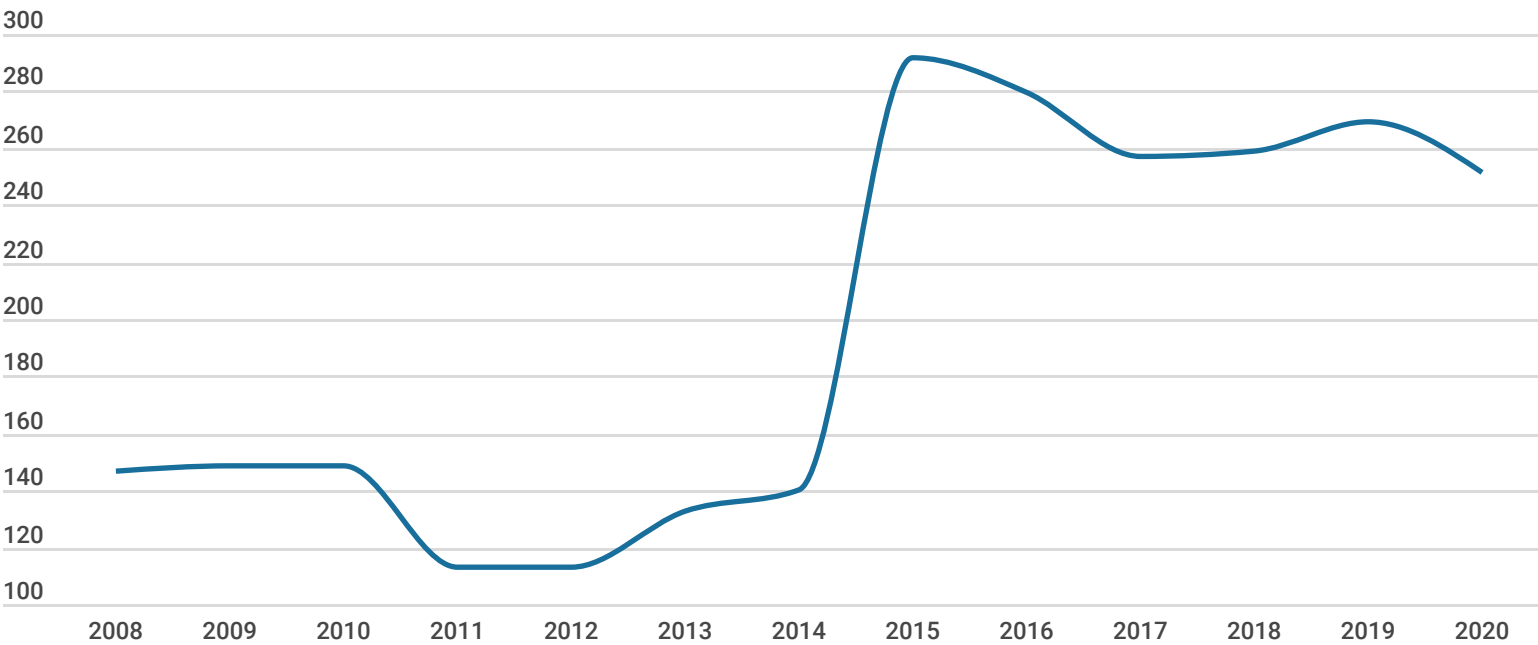
# Malignant Neoplasms



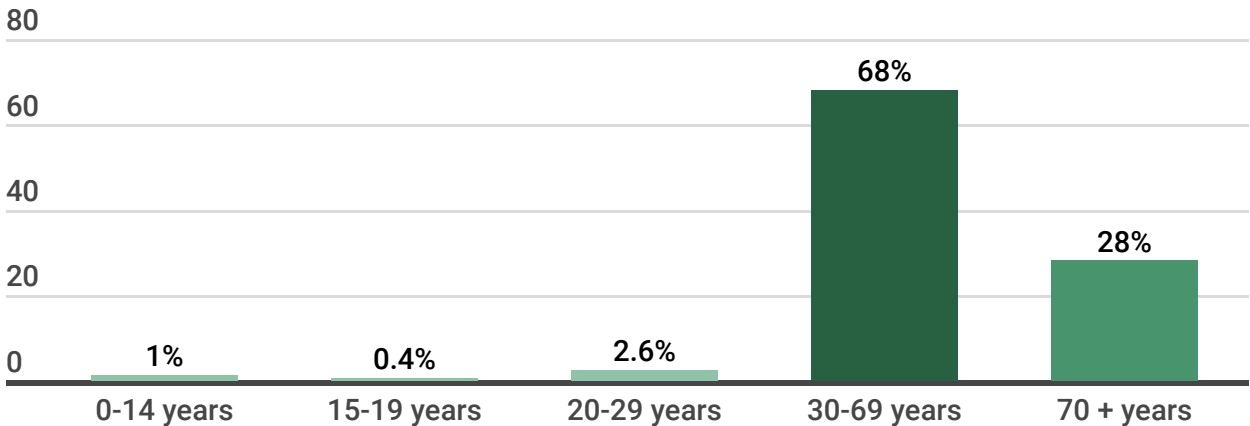
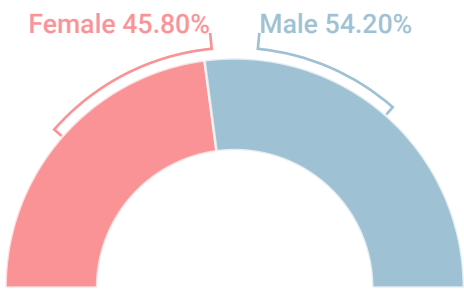
In Georgia, on January 1, 2015, a Cancer Population Register was launched in order to improve the surveillance of cancer diseases. In 2019, a unified cancer information system was created, which combined cancer screening data, cancer registry and laboratory data.



Malignant Neoplasms, Incidence Rate per 100000 Population, Georgia



Age and sex structure of new cancer cases, all sites, 2020:





In 2015 – 2020 41.6% of new cancers of all sites were registered at I and II stages. A share of cancers, registered at stages III and IV, is still high (41.4%).



### Top 5 Sites of Malignant Neoplasms in Women, New Cases, Georgia, 2020

Site	Number of new cases	Share of total number of all new cases, registered in women (%)
Breast cancer	1457	28.7
Thyroid gland	670	13.2
Colorectal	313	6.2
Corpus uteri	309	6.1
Cervix uteri	290	5.7

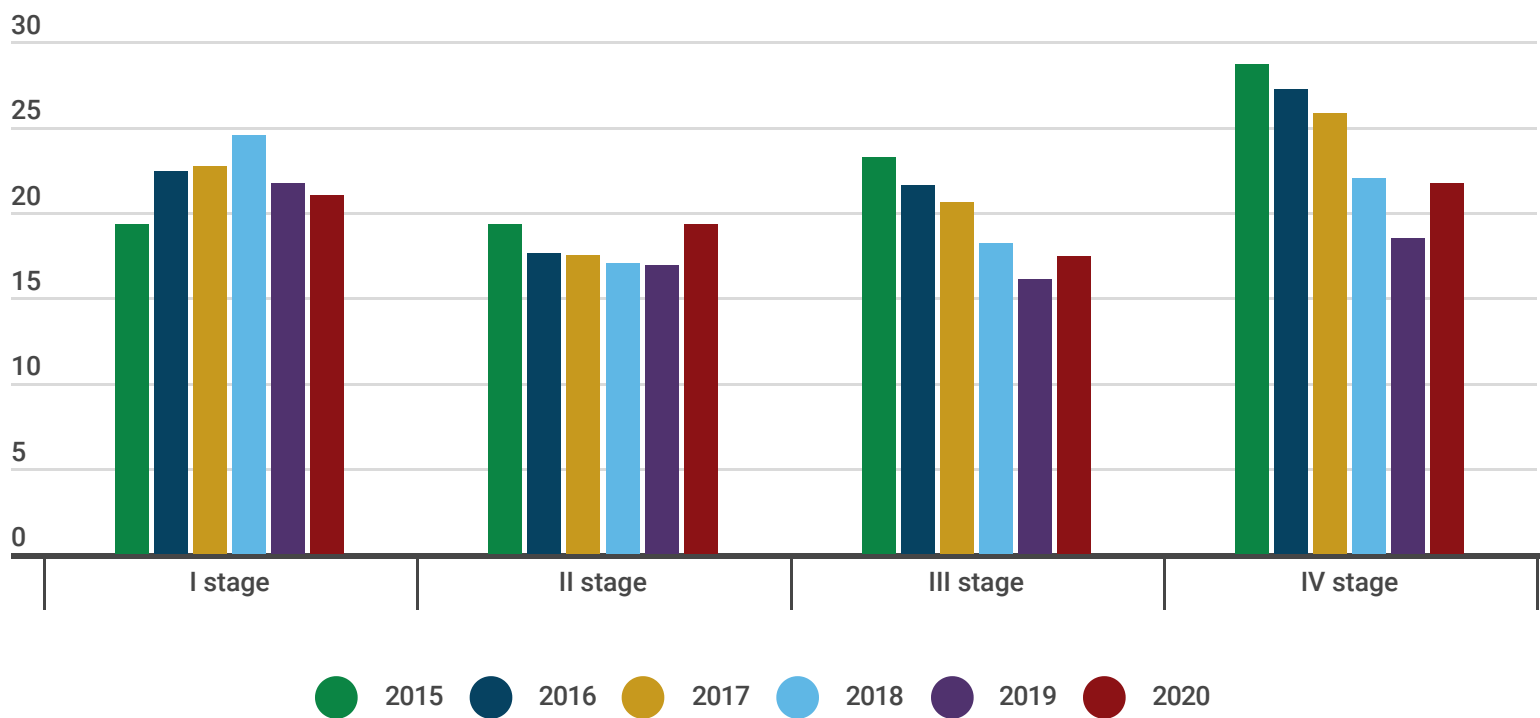


### Top 5 Sites of Malignant Neoplasms in Men, New Cases, Georgia, 2020

Site	Number of new cases	Share of total number of all new cases, registered in men (%)
Trachea, bronchus, lung	572	13.4
Prostate	502	11.7
Bladder	384	9.0
Colorectal	382	8.9
Larynx	223	5.2



## Malignant Neoplasms by Stages of the Disease (%), Georgia



## Malignant neoplasms, Methods of Treatment, Georgia<sup>5</sup>, 2020

Method of treatment	Number of patients	% of the number of new cases
Surgery	4711	50.3
Chemotherapy / hormone therapy	2941	31.4
Radiotherapy	1575	16.8
Symptomatic treatment	496	5.3
Iodine therapy	432	4.6
Palliative treatment	307	3.3
Immune therapy	35	0.4

In Georgia, the five-year survival rate of all cancers is low, compared to international rates. In 2016-2020, the five-year survival rate for all sites of cancers was 55.7%.



In 2020, in Georgia 8024 persons died from cancer, in most of cases the cause of death was trachea, bronchus and lung cancer (15%) and breast cancer (10%).

<sup>5</sup> Cancer Population Registry and the Social Services Agency compiled data



## Five-year survival rates, Georgia, 2016-2020

Site	Five-year survival rate (%)
Thyroid gland	97.1
In situ	94.8
Breast	75.9
Testis	75.7
Skin, other cancers	70.4
Corpus uteri	70.2
Cervix uteri	65.0
Kidney	62.5
Prostate	58.2
Bladder	57.6
Other and unspecified malignant tumours of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissues	56.1
Bone and articular cartilage	53.6
Ovary	48.3
Malignant tumours of the respiratory system and other organs of the chest	46.0
Vulva	45.2
Melanoma	43.7
Lip, mouth and throat	43.6
Colorectal	43.3
Eye, brain and other parts of central nervous system	36.2
Mesothelial and soft tissue	31.9
Small intestine	25.0
Stomach	22.8
Ill-defined, other secondary and unspecified sites	20.4
Biliary tract	19.4
Pancreas	14.0
Trachea, bronchi, lungs	13.9
Oesophagus	13.3
Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	9.7
Gallbladder	8.9
All sites	55.8

# ABBREVIATIONS

GDI	Gender Development Index
GII	Gender Inequality Index
HPV	Human Papillomavirus
HDI	Human Development Index
HDRO	Human Development Reports Office
IGME	Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
IHDI	Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index
IHME	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDR-TB	Multi Drug Resistant TB
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NCD	Noncommunicable Diseases
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

**Brochure prepared by the Department of Medical Statistics of National Centre for Disease Control and Public Health named after L.Sakvarelidze under the authority of the Ministry of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories, labour, health and social affairs of Georgia**

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